

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. LX., No. 1608.

SHANGHAI, MAY 30, 1898.

PRICE, Tls. 12 P. AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	April 22	Hankow	May 26
San Francisco	30	Yokohama	23
Hongkong	May 24	Nagasaki	26
Tientsin	25	Foochow	22

Shanghai mail advices of the 11th of April were received in London on the 16th of May.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1898.

RUSSIAN MANCHURIA.

WE have drawn attention more than once to the value that the Russians attach to Manchuria, which is to make up to them some of the millions they have lost in Siberia. The value is being gradually appreciated in England, and the following appears among the front-page notes in the *Globe* of the 19th ultimo:—

It is a favourite remark on the part of the apologists for the Government in its Far Eastern policy that Manchuria is Russia's by right, and that British trade with that country is not worth troubling about. We strongly advise all those who make such a statement to read the interesting letter from Captain Younghusband which appears in to-day's *Times*. In it the explorer examines the wonderful advance of civilisation which has taken place in Manchuria during the past ten years, and the enormous social, agricultural, and mineral wealth of the country. He clearly shows the steady and far-seeing policy of Russia regarding the gradual acquisition of this splendid territory, but reminds us of the fact that though Russia has done so much of recent years, she was not the first to open trade with Manchuria. "At the time of my visit in 1886," he says, "there was not a single Russian business house in Manchuria, though there were several English firms established there. The first line of railway actually laid has, too, been constructed by English engineers." Captain Younghusband innocently asks—his letter was written three weeks ago—whether we, as well as the Russians, are to be allowed in future to construct railways, and whether we are going to partake in the trade which we initiated. He will have had his answer by now. He will have learned, to his own as well as to every Englishman's disgust, that this splendid territory has been meekly permitted to pass wholly under Russian control, that only Russians are to be permitted to construct railways there, and that to all practical purposes it is to pass into the possession of the Czar as completely as if it was Russian territory proper. Not only that, but the two best harbours in that part of the world are to be Russian also. Captain Younghusband concludes his letter by remarking that if we allow ourselves to be shut out from the advantages of trade in Manchuria, "we shall have lost a trade with the most promising country in Asia." And we have lost it.

Capt. Younghusband draws particular attention to the progress that has been made in Manchuria in the twelve years since he traversed the country with

Mr. James and Mr. Fulford. When they travelled the 180 miles between Petuna and Tsitsihar it was all barren prairie; it is now all under cultivation. The population of Petuna has grown from 30,000 to 60,000, and is still increasing with enormous rapidity. "Still more remarkable are the signs of Russian progress. A dozen years ago the country was scarcely known to the Russians, certainly they were far less well acquainted with it than we were at the close of our journey of nearly three thousand miles in the interior, and I do not think I am exaggerating in saying that the Russians at that time and in that quarter were afraid of the Chinese. Their only line of communication along the Amur and up the Ussuri river was the actual frontier line, and exposed to Chinese attack for hundreds of miles, while the railway was then thousands of miles distant. A worse strategical position could not be imagined."

Now the Russians are all over Manchuria, "parading, through the country as if it were their own. That energetic explorer Colonel Grombchevsky, whom I last met on the Indian frontier trying to push his way into Chitral and Kashmir, is now heard of as '*commis-saire-de-frontière*,' exploring the inland waters of Manchuria, steaming up to Kirin, and blowing his steam whistle to make the Chinese come out and meet him! Kirin, which a dozen years ago was less known than Timbuctoo! . . . The immense value of this fresh advance of civilisation the dullest can appreciate. . . Once the Chinese have broken through their innate antipathy to the sight of foreign vessels on their inland waters and of foreign traders and travellers in their towns and villages, they flock in to do all the business they can with the strangers. With the introduction of railways trade with this wonderfully fertile country, favoured not only with inland water communication, but with good harbours always open, and, above all, with an intelligent and business-like population, must increase with something approaching compound accumulation. The growth will be by ever larger and larger amounts."

All the advantages which Russia has acquired in Manchuria, and which are completed by the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan, are by treaty to be shared by us. "Are we," asks Captain Younghusband, "as well as the Rus-

sians, to be allowed in future to construct railways? Are we, as well as they, to be allowed to mine, to sell our manufactures to the 20 or 30 millions of well-to-do inhabitants, and to bring from the fertile plains, the forest-clad hills, and the gold, coal, and iron mines the food, the raw material, the timber, and the minerals which in future years we shall more and more require?" We know very well that all this is cut off from us by the supineness and timidity of our present foreign policy. Port Arthur and Talienwan were to be open ports, under a solemn assurance from Count Muravieff. Port Arthur is closed entirely and half of Talienwan is to be closed. A notification was even issued at Peking that no British subject could land at the "open port" of Talienwan without a passport. That is how Russia keeps her promises. It is understood that this notification has been withdrawn under pressure, but Russia may be trusted to find other means to keep us out. Meanwhile the Russians seem to have come to the conclusion that Port Arthur and Talienwan are not such a catch after all. Port Arthur will only hold about seven ships, and when they are once in there they are like rats in a trap, and can only come out one by one. As a foreign admiral is reported to have observed, it is a beautiful place to blockade. Talienwan is an open bay some six miles wide and six deep and open to all easterly winds. It was in Victory Bay, an inlet of Talienwan, that the British fleet and transports anchored in 1860; but at both Port Arthur and Talienwan, as at Weihaiwei and Kiaochow Bay, enormous sums of money will have to be spent to make them of value. If Talienwan is to be, as it appears, the terminus of the Russian Trans-Siberian railway, a good and safe harbour must be made there, and probably one of the smaller bays will be chosen for this purpose.

Summary of News.

THE French mail of the 23rd of April arrived here on the 25th inst. by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Sydney*.

THE American mail of the 30th of April arrived here on the 28th inst. by the U.S.M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*.

THE Canadian mail of the 9th of May arrived here on the 28th inst. by the R.M. steamer *Empress of China*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow afternoon for Europe by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Laos*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

London, 23rd May.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS TO THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The Houses of Lords and Commons have passed a vote for a State funeral

for the late Mr. Gladstone and a monument in Westminster Abbey.

The funeral will probably not take place for three weeks.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Flying Squadron under Admiral Schley and the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Sampson are both at Key West, and are actively preparing for hostilities.

The whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron is uncertain.

THE WEST AFRICAN DISPUTE WITH FRANCE.

The Niger question is on the point of a settlement.

It is understood that Great Britain will retain Bousa and that France will retain Nikki and two ports on the Middle Niger, also a vast extent of territory, including the whole of the Dahomey hinterland.

HONOURS FOR THE EAST.

The Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, in Hongkong, and Mr. J. H. Gubbins, Japanese Secretary, at Tokio, have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

London, 24th May.

THE LAST HONOURS TO THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The remains of the late Mr. Gladstone are to lie in state in Westminster Hall for two days, and the funeral will take place on Saturday.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

It is reported that the Spanish fleet is short of coal and rations, and that it has left Santiago de Cuba, its whereabouts being uncertain.

THE DERBY.

Disraeli, *Dieudonné*, and *Batt* are the first three favourites in the betting for the Derby.

London, 25th May.

THE U.S. EXPEDITION TO MANILA.

Two transports have sailed from San Francisco after embarking troops for Manila.

A RUMOUR.

It is rumoured that Spain is negotiating for the sale of the Philippines to France.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The U.S. North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Sampson, and the Flying Squadron, under Admiral Schley, have left Key West in search of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.

THE LAST SERVICE TO THE GRAND OLD MAN.

T.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Rosebery, Earl Kimberley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt are to be the pallbearers to the late Mr. Gladstone.

London, 26th May.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

It is stated that Admiral Cervera's squadron is hemmed in at Santiago de Cuba.

THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE TURF.

The result of the "Derby" is as follows:—

Mr. Larnach's *Jeddah* 1
The Duke of Westminster's *Batt*... 2
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's *Dunlop* 3

London, 27th May.

THE WAR.

President McKinley has called out 70,000 more volunteers, making the total U.S. army 250,000 men.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR THE STATES.

Two thousand five hundred American troops bound for the Philippines have left San Francisco with a year's supplies.

OF COURSE.

The rumour that France is to acquire the Philippines is officially denied.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN VAN AMBURG.

President Krüger in his reply to Mr. Chamberlain repudiates the suzerainty of Great Britain.

MARITIME DISASTER IN THE HOOGLY.

The British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Mecca* has been in collision, and sank at the Sandheads, at the mouth of the Hooghly. The captain, two engineers, and fifty passengers were drowned.

DERBY DETAILS.

There were eighteen starters for the Derby, and the betting at the start was 100 to one against *Jeddah* and *Dunlop*, and ten to one against *Batt*.

London, 28th May.

THE CAROLINE IN REVOLT.

The Governor of Manila telegraphs to Madrid that there is a general revolt in the Carolines.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON SEEN.

Admiral Sampson with seventeen ships was last seen on Wednesday off the north of Cuba.

AMERICAN PLANS.

A conference has been held between President McKinley, the Secretaries for War and the Navy, and the Generals and Admirals; and it is understood that it has been decided to commence speedy operations against Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, if it proves to be the case that Admiral Cervera is shut up in Santiago de Cuba.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

Ningpo, 25th May.

A RISING AT WENCHOW.

There has been a rice riot at Wenchow and all the official *yamens*

have been wrecked. The foreigners were not molested.

Kobe, 27th May.

PLAGUE ON THE PERU.

A Chinese passenger has been found suffering from plague on the U.S.M.S. *Peru*, and she is to be quarantined here for seven days.

Hongkong, 27th May.

REPORTED ANTI-MISSIONARY OUTRAGE.

It is reported that the American Mission at Tongchou, near Wuchou, was looted and burned on Wednesday last.

THE Director of Sicawei Observatory reports: Monday, 23rd May, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 22nd.*—There are two barometric maxima, one over Lake Baikal, the second over the Yellow Sea. High barometer and rainy weather at Shanghai.—*State on the morning of the 23rd.*—The barometer still above the average falls pretty rapidly. Intermittent rain. *Probabilities 5 p.m.*—Weather unsettled owing to the high pressure over Japan. Very variable winds along the whole coast.—Tuesday, 24th May, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 23rd.*—High pressures over Japan. The Eastern depression advances over Mongolia. Overcast, but rather fine weather at Shanghai. Very variable winds in the South.—*State on the morning of the 24th.*—Rainy weather. A slight thunderstorm to the N. of Shanghai. Barometer still above the average. *Probabilities 5 p.m.*—Weather likely to improve. Moderate N.E. winds in the S.; ordinary monsoon over the N. coast.—Wednesday, 25th May, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 24th.*—The barometer falls rapidly over Japan and rises over the N. of China. Very variable winds over the whole coast. The weather improves in the evening at Shanghai. *State on the morning of the 25th.*—Overcast but rather fine weather. The barometer is rising and is above the average. *Probabilities 5 p.m.*—Weather liable to improve but still subject to rain. Moderate winds from the north quadrant in the S., and ordinary monsoon in the N.—Thursday, 26th May, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 25th.*—The barometer stands relatively high everywhere except over the Sea of Okhotsk. Breezes from the N. quadrant in the S. Showery weather at Shanghai. *State on the morning of the 26th.*—The showers begin again, after the weather having cleared up during the night. Pressure above the average. *Probabilities 5 p.m.*—Variable weather with moderate south to south east breezes along the north coast. Return of the monsoon in the South.—Friday, 27th May, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 26th.*—Barometer still high over China and Japan. Rather fine weather at Shanghai; variable breezes over the whole coast. *State on the morning of the 27th.*—Misty and calm weather with a little drizzling rain. The barometer falls. *Probabilities 5 p.m.*—Unsettled weather. Very variable breezes along the entire coast; thunderstorms and fog in places.—Saturday, 28th May, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 27th.*—The barometer falls in general over China and Japan. Overcast, calm, and rather fine weather.—*State on the morning of the 28th.*—Overcast and calm weather. Barometer above the average.—Sunday, 29th May, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 28th.*—The barometer falls everywhere in China and Japan; the fall is fairly rapid at Shanghai. Very variable winds over all the coast.—*State on the morning of the*

29th.—A thunderstorm with much lightning, in the vicinity, a little after midnight. A second passes to the north of Shanghai at 9 a.m. *Probabilities 5 p.m.*—Warm and rather fine weather, but still subject to thunderstorms. Very variable winds both as to force and direction over the whole coast.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1898.					
		Fabr. Thermometer.		Rainfall	
		Min.	Max.	in inches.	
May	23	51°·3	71°·7	0·37	
	24	59°·2	62°·7	0·94	
	25	59°·0	70°·1	0·18	
	26	63°·0	74°·4	1·12	
	27	58°·0	75°·1	0·20	
	28	67°·0	74°·4	0·05	
	29	66°·0	83°·2	0·05	

1897.					
		Fabr. Thermometer.		Rainfall	
		Min.	Max.	in inches.	
May	23	57°·0	78°·0	.....	
	24	63°·0	81°·1	.....	
	25	58°·0	78°·5	.....	
	26	58°·0	73°·0	.....	
	27	62°·0	70°·5	0·69	
	28	65°·0	77°·8	.....	
	29	66°·5	87°·0	.....	

WE have the best authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the reports of successful opposition to the railway concessions acquired by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Within the last twenty-four hours the most satisfactory telegrams have been received from Peking, and Mr. G. J. Morrison, with a staff of engineers, started on Wednesday night to begin the necessary survey of the new line.

DISPATCHES received from Peking on Thursday state that the Emperor, acting on the advice of independent counsellors, has repealed the obnoxious house-tax, to which the riots at Amoy, Wenchow, and other places were partly due, and the extra tax on opium which was being levied even in Shanghai. Another dispatch states that the Emperor has also cancelled the so-called National Loan. From this and other steps we gather that the Emperor is anxious to make himself personally popular with his people.

WE have secured for the *North-China Daily News* and *North-China Herald* a series of papers by the well-known writer Mr. Charles Lowe, on "Our Future King," H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. The first of the series appears this week.

MR. BYRON BRENNAN arrived here on Wednesday morning from Canton to relieve Mr. R. W. Mansfield, H. B. M. acting Consul-General. Mr. Mansfield succeeds Mr. Brennan at Canton.

MR. A. P. MACEWEN, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., passed through Shanghai on Wednesday in the *Sydney*, en route to Nagasaki.

News was received here by wire on Thursday of the death at Nagasaki at 4 a.m. on Thursday of Mr. W. B. Russell, lately Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, in his fiftieth year. Mr. Russell was the eldest son of Sir William Howard Russell, L.L.D., the Nestor of War Correspondents, and was born in Dublin on the 14th of March, 1849. He joined the Customs service as 4th Assistant at Ningpo in October 1869, and gradually rose to the rank of Commissioner, which he reached in October 1889. His wife, who was a sister of the well-known authoress Helen Mathers, died here about the end of

1894. Mr. Russell had been in the course of his service at nearly every port in China, and was always well liked by all who made his acquaintance. He had been ailing for some time, and had gone to Japan in the hope of recovering his strength. He leaves one little daughter, Daphne, who is at present in England.

It is reported that the British Consul at Wuhu has telegraphed to the Consulate-General here that his port is in a state of unrest, but fortunately there are at present five foreign men-of-war on the river, so that armed assistance can quickly be obtained, if required.

THE latest news from Wuhu by wire is that everything was quiet there. The stories that the Customs employés have been armed must have been started by some one who does not know that the Custom-house there does not possess any modern arms.

A WUHU official despatch to the local mandarins reports that the ringleaders of the recent attempt by villagers near Wuhu to plunder some riceboats have been summarily decapitated, under instructions from Viceroy Liu of Nanking; and that two of the villagers who headed a band of malcontents in Lichou and plundered a riceboat recently have also been summarily beheaded.

OUR Wenchow correspondent sends us a long and interesting account of the rioting there. We hear from our Ningpo correspondent that there have also been rice riots at Shaohsing, the rice hongs and shops being destroyed, but the yaméns of the officials not being attacked. There is an uneasy feeling in Ningpo, too, some of the rice hongs alleging that they will have to close their doors for fear of the people, who threaten to come and help themselves, unless the price of rice can be reduced to a reasonable level.

RUMOURS have been afloat of the probability of anti-foreign outbreaks at some of the River ports, but as far as we can gather there is no palpable ground for any immediate anxiety.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., the agents of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., have courteously advised us that they have just been informed by telegram from London that at the annual meeting which will be held on the 2nd prox. a dividend of 10/- per share for 1897 will be recommended.

THE following has been handed to us as a copy of a notice that has been circulated in Hankow:—

In case any serious troubles should make it necessary to call out the Volunteers the present alarm will be:—

1.—The continuous ringing of the Bell from the tower of the police station, followed by gongs beaten by coolies along the streets.

2.—The Bells of the steamers in port and of the various churches will be rung and any steamers having steam up will blow their whistles.

3.—Two Sikh troopers on horseback will go along the street blowing their whistles. The rendezvous of the Volunteers is at the police station. The hulk of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. has been selected as the place of refuge where all women and children should be taken, if serious troubles necessitate the calling out of Volunteers or if the alarm is given.

All residents being in possession of scatter-guns are requested to be in readiness with a supply of ammunition, the rendezvous for residents other than Volunteers is at the Junction of Club Road and the Bund in order to cover the E-wo hulk when necessary.

Those residing in the Middle and Back roads are requested to proceed to the rendezvous by way of Club Road.

Owing to the disappointed expectation that Mr. Brennan, the new Consul-General,

would arrive last Sunday, there was no celebration of any kind of Her Majesty's birthday at the British Consulate-General on Monday, and the Consulate was officially closed for the day. All the men-of-war in harbour and the P. & O. liner *Parramatta* were gaily dressed with bunting, and their national flags were flown as usual at the British, French, Japanese, Russian, and United States' Consulates. No flags were flown at the Austro-Hungarian, Danish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, or Swedish Consulates. This was, no doubt, due to the rain in the early morning.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association of Shanghai held on Tuesday afternoon, the existing officers were re-elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:—Chairman, Mr. J. A. Ballard, Deputy Chairman, Mr. E. A. Probst, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. William D. Little.

The annual meeting of the members of the Shanghai Baseball Club was held at the United States Consulate-General on Monday evening, Mr. John Goodnow, U.S. Consul-General, presiding over a fair attendance. The report and accounts showed that the expenditure last year was less by \$81.41 than the receipts. The president in moving the adoption of the report and accounts expressed the opinion that the expenses of the club for the current year would not be greater and probably less than last season and it would not be necessary to increase the subscription. The report and accounts were unanimously passed. The General Committee was then elected consisting of Messrs. Goodnow, Hunt, Dunning, Derby, Danforth, Lewis, and White, whilst in addition Messrs. Swanston, Mann, Lambuth, Waugh, Hazelton, and R. W. Mustard were elected to form the Balloting Committee on the motion of Mr. Goodnow seconded by Mr. White. Other formal business was then transacted and the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

The *Daily Chinese Progress* publishes a telegram from its special correspondent at Weihaiwei to the effect that the evacuation of that port by the Japanese forces was completed on Monday, the 23rd inst., at noon.

A DISPATCH to the *Daily Chinese Progress* from Hangchow reports that Governor Liao of Chékiang has arranged, through the assistance of the Japanese Consul of that city, to send a number of students to Japan to study Western sciences and military tactics in the Japanese Government Institutions. Four of each class have already been selected for that purpose under the charge of a special deputy, and the party is expected to be ready to start for Japan by the middle of June next.

A DISPATCH received by the *Daily Chinese Progress* from Shaoshing states that on the 21st instant a mob of several thousand persons attacked the grain dealers in the city owing to an attempted corner in order to raise the price of rice still higher, and that though the prefect and other local officials tried to overawe the mob it was in vain, as the latter were exceedingly exasperated at the avarice of the grain dealers. After moving away all the grain obtainable and wrecking the grain shops, the mob went into the suburbs of the city and did the same thing to the rice dealers there.

The *Daily Chinese Progress* publishes the following telegram from its Amoy correspondent under date the 21st instant:—"Owing to an attempt by the Amoy Taotai to collect the House Tax, all the shops in the native city and suburbs have closed their doors and refuse to do business until its repeal."

It will be remembered that mention was made in these columns in February last that a Censor at Peking had recommended the collection of a ten per cent house tax

from all landlords and householders in the Empire, as one of the means of filling the impoverished Imperial exchequer, and that the Board of Revenue had promulgated instructions calling upon all landlords and householders to pay ten per cent income tax on rents collected, or where people lived in their own houses, such houses were to be assessed and ten per cent of the rentable value collected. It now appears that there have been great commotions amongst the people wherever the news of the new tax became known, and many thoughtful Chinese of educated and liberal views are apprehensive that the forcible collection of such a tax will surely force the better and monied classes to oppose the authorities; while the great masses being under the control and influence of the better classes a very little secret intrigue set could the country ablaze and raise the people against the Government.

The *Daily Chinese Progress* states that on the 23rd instant as the district magistrate of the city of Changshu, near Soochow, was inspecting some canal work outside Changshu, he was surrounded by several thousand women and children of the district praying him to open the city granaries for the sale of cheap rice owing to the scarcity in the district. The magistrate tried to temporise with his pleaders, who, thereupon became violent, tearing his official hat from his head and almost disrobing the "great man." Fortunately a number of the local gentry came to the official's rescue, but not before the latter had promised his female assailants that he would see to the granting of their "prayer" as soon as he returned to his *yamen* for which, of course, he left at once.

The following British warships were in Chefoo on the 24th inst.:—*Victorious*, *Grafton*, *Undaunted*, *Powerful*, *Iphigenia*, *Handy* and *Hart*. The remainder of the fleet were in Weihaiwei, where, it was reported in Chefoo, the British flag was hoisted on Monday last. This is a change in the programme, as the taking over was fixed, according to the highest naval authorities, for some time between the 4th and 7th proximo.

A LONDON telegram of the 26th of April mentions that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. had declined to sell two of the *Empresses* to the U.S. Government for use as cruisers. It is quite clear that the mail contract would prevent the sale, if the Company were willing to sell, and this can only be over-ruled by the British Government, if it should require the services of the steamers.

MESSRS. BOYD & Co. on Tuesday afternoon launched the new tug *Neptune*, built to the order of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for the Ocean Steam Ship Company. The christening ceremony was gracefully performed, as the little vessel left the ways, by Miss Ethel Wright. After the launch the health of the vessel and her builders was heartily drunk by the company. The *Neptune* is a small but serviceable vessel of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 65 feet; beam, 14 feet; moulded depth 8 feet. Her engines are of the compound type, with cylinders of 12 and 24 inches' diameter, and 16 inches stroke, working at a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch.

We are informed that the insurance as for a total loss has been paid on the American sailing-ship *Geo. S. Homer*, 1,267 tons, which left New York on the 26th of September last with a cargo of kerosene oil for Shanghai.

The *Mecca*, which has been sunk at the Sandheads at the mouth of the Hooghly, was probably a coasting steamer. She was a vessel of 1,460 tons gross and 138 nominal horse-power, built by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis at Glasgow in 1873.

The N.Y.K.'s Transpacific steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, which left Seattle on the 5th inst., arrived at Yokohama on

Sunday and all her cargo for this port was transhipped into the *Nagato Maru*, due here on the 1st. prox.

The *Taishun*, from Tangku and Chefoo, reports that she encountered a dust storm in the Gulf of Pechili, which lasted until she was south of the Promontory. From thence to port she had variable winds and cloudy weather, with showers of rain approaching Shawsheishan.

H.M. ships *Esk* and *Phoenix* and a Japanese gun-boat were at Hankow on the 26th inst., while the *Marco Polo* was at Kiukiang on the 27th inst.

On the 26th inst., the following British men-of-war were in Chefoo:—*Grafton*, *Victorious*, *Undaunted*, *Powerful*, *Algerine*, *Handy*, and *Hart*.

The P. and O. steamer *Chusan*, with the London mail of the 30th of April, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday for Shanghai. She brings 405 packages Malwa opium, and 3,522 bales of Bombay yarn.

The U.S.M. steamer *Coptic* left Hongkong on Saturday the 28th inst. at 2 p.m. and is expected to arrive at Woosung at daylight to-morrow.

The U.S.M. steamer *Gaelic* arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 28th inst.

The silk which left Shanghai per R.M.S. *Empress of India* on the 30th ult. arrived in New York on the 27th inst.

The s.s. *Ceylon* left Hongkong at 6.30 p.m. on Friday for Shanghai.

The new hulk which the Customs have lately fitted up for the accommodation of the River Police and which is at present moored in a line with the opium hulks, will be removed to Pootung immediately. For some time the arrangements made for the comfort of the River police have not been all that could be desired and the new quarters are very much appreciated. The hulk was originally a Revenue cruiser.

We have received the May issue of the *Wan Kwok Kung Pao*, a Review of the Times, edited by the Rev. Timothy Richard, and published by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese.

We have received a copy of the third edition revised of Mr. B. H. Chamberlain's *Things Japanese*. It is excellently printed by the Shueisha, Tokio, and published at the principal Eastern ports by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

We have received the May issues of the *Far East*, and the *St. John's Echo*.

From Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the agents in the Far East, we have received a well-printed card, giving the sailings of, and other information about, the new line of steamers that has been started to run between New York and Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan. They are fine steamers of from 3,150 to 6,057 tons register, the first, which was to have left New York about the 5th inst., being the *Indrapura*.

We have received from Messrs. T. L. Bickerton & Co. an interesting little pamphlet containing information about the Blickensderfer type-writing machine. We can testify from experience to the good work done by this little machine, and to its simplicity, durability, perfect alignment, and rapidity. It is light and cheap.

A SHASI dispatch states that the Customs Taotai of that port recently applied to the Japanese government at Tokio to recommend a qualified officer from the Tokio Gendarmerie to act as Superintendent of a proposed Chinese police force in Shasi, and that a Tokio telegram stated that an officer had been selected and was ready to start at once for his new post. His salary is to be \$2,160 per annum and it is likely that he will bring with him a few Japanese sergeants to assist him in his work of organisation.

ACCORDING to a Peking dispatch a Censor recently memorialised the Throne denouncing the strictures made on the Government and officials in the vernacular papers all over the Empire and asking that their privileges should be curtailed. The Emperor, however, wrote at the back of the memorial to the effect that "those who could, under the present unsettled state of the Empire, write and show the inefficiency of Government officials, and were bold enough to advise as to the course to be pursued, were patriots and men to be admired instead of being denounced." The memorial has, in consequence, been laid on the table.

A NATIVE correspondent at Peking states that the Emperor has, of late, taken quite a pleasure in attending the military drills and manoeuvres of the Imperial Guards and the Peking Field Force now going on in the Southern Hunting Parks, and so interested has his Majesty been in them that he recently persuaded the Empress-Dowager to join him in one of his tours of inspection. This her Majesty did on the 10th instant, and it is reported of her Majesty that she also was so greatly interested in the sham fights and reviews that she commanded them to be continued for two days more, at the end of which her Majesty presented the soldiers with three dollars each as a mark of her Imperial approbation.

THE area of the new treaty port at Woosung has been settled—so native official report has it. It is to have a length of four miles along the river bank and a depth of one mile inland, and the site of the present Woosung forts is to be included in the new settlements for foreign occupation. It is further reported from the same sources that an expectant Taotai named Lu has been appointed by Viceroy Liu to act as Commissioner of Public Works, with an Englishman, a civil engineer of experience, as Assistant Commissioner. Two more foreigners are to be engaged; one as a surveyor, and the other as superintendent of a proposed disciplined police force. The Naval headquarters of the Nanyang squadron, situated inside the forts, are to be the temporary quarters of the new Woosung Bureau of Works.

It is reported from Nanking that the Viceroy Liu has recently received from the Tsungli Yamén a copy of a special decree from the Throne changing entirely the ancient modes of examining military candidates for degrees where archery on foot and horseback, acrobatic contortions and the lifting of heavy weights were thought sufficient to fit a man to command the Imperial armies. Candidates are henceforth to be examined in rifle shooting and in the science of artillery firing, those passing and getting the *chujén* degree being appointed captains or lieutenants in the new disciplined forces. Military licentiates who have taken their degree are to be eligible as sergeants, promotion to lieutenancies being conditional on their passing in the *chujén* examinations. The innovations will be made more difficult for candidates as each year passes, thereby gradually bringing them to a high state of efficiency.

A CORRESPONDENT from Ichang writes:—The French appear to be going ahead in Szechuan. On our way down through the Gorges last week we met a flotilla of large junks flying the tricolour and carrying the Count de Vaulserre and Mr. Bovin with an escort of twenty-five Annamite soldiers. We were saluted in passing by a *revellé* played by the Annamites which echoed finely from the mighty cliffs of the Great River. Mr. Bovin is the Resident of Tongking and apparently on the way to claim his hinterland amidst the impending break-up of the miserable Chinese Government; the Yangtze valley, as far as Britain's sphere of influence is concerned, if admitted at all, not being admitted to extend above Ichang. The Count de Vaulserre is a well-known charac-

ter in high Parisian circles as well as a traveller of some distinction. This invasion of Szechuan will probably be accepted meekly enough by the Viceroy who has no armed force worthy the name, and so far, has not dared to arrest the well-known leaders of the late riots in Kiangpoh. We were told that the *objectif* of the expedition is the independent Lolo country, the wild mountainous district that fills the great bend in the Yangtze River, west of Suifu (Süchou in Bretschneider's map)—*nous verrons!*

So far our Ichang correspondent: a native correspondent informs us on the other hand that Youyangchou is the destination of the French expedition, and that their object is to avenge the murder of two priests which took place at a riot there in 1868. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, and an unavenged outrage of thirty years back may be a useful handle if, as seems likely, the French desire to follow up the precedent afforded them by the Germans in Shantung.

Youyangchou is a wild mining district situated at a spot where the boundaries of the three provinces, Szechuan, Hunan, and Kueichou meet: its rough population have always been a source of trouble to the weak native officials and the mines have more than once been closed in consequence. It now remains to be seen whether the presence of a French force will lead to the establishment of order and, what is believed to be their intention, the working of the minerals on a large scale.

A FIRE broke out in the scutching room at the Ewo Cotton Mill on Wednesday afternoon, but it was fortunately extinguished by the sprinklers with which the mill is fitted, before any great damage had been done.

It would seem that the Spanish proposition to sell the Philippines to France comes a little late; but, as will be well understood, there is a hidden danger in all these rumours.

It will be noted that Mr. Gladstone's pall-bearers include the two highest personages in the realm, below the Queen, the highest dignitary of the Church, and the leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties in the two Houses; but there is not one Liberal Unionist among them, not even the Duke of Devonshire.

We learn from the *Echo de Chine* that M. Le Myre de Vilers has been re-elected Deputy for Cochinchina by 936 votes out of 1,461.

We quite agree with the following remarks of "Daybreak" in yesterday's *Sport and Gossip*:—

It will be seen that Mr. Crompton, the organist of the Cathedral, intends giving a concert on the 14th of next month. At this stage of the proceedings I will only say that amongst Shanghai's musical amateurs there is only one opinion, and that is a desire to assist in every way to make the concert a huge success. First and foremost, look at what Mr. Crompton has done for the entertainment of hundreds in these Settlements by his Organ Recitals and Choral Society Concerts. Tastes may, nay, must differ, it would not be in order if they did not. Some of us may prefer a lighter kind of entertainment, such as the A.D.C. or Smoking Concert Club provide, but I take it, speaking as a very humble Shanghai-ite, that it is our duty to support in every way one who has contributed so much to our entertainment, not only with downright hard work, but with undoubted talents.

A SCHOOL for the study of Japanese is to be established at Hangchow.

It is understood that the curious mixture of a German and an American conducting a Mexican lottery on the Foreign Settlement presents itself to the city rulers. Mexico has no consular representative at

Shanghai, and this fact seems to have been taken advantage of to carry on a business in our midst, which the British and American Consular Courts have decided to be illegal and a nuisance. Whether the laws of Mexico legalise lotteries or whether they are silent on the subject is not so pertinent as whether foreigners can establish and conduct with impunity in our midst a business the whole tendency of which is most demoralising. We believe that our local regulations are sufficient to protect the foreign settlements from those who would engage in illegal traffic, and if not, the Consular authorities whose nationals may be so engaged will doubtless save the foreign community from such a blight. At any rate, we commend the matter to our local authorities, and if the evil cannot be eradicated let us know the reason why.

It is currently reported in native circles that a new magistrate for the Mixed Court will be appointed within the next two weeks or so.

ACCORDING to the *Supao*, there was nearly a riot at Ningpo on Friday last, in consequence of the Customs prohibiting the freight boats from carrying firewood.

It is reported that the memorial embodying the bitter cry of the Customs staff was handed in to the Tsungli Yamén on the 18th instant by the Inspector-General.

A DISPATCH received by the local mandarins from Shasi states that of the rioters in the recent disturbances at that port nine were captured the day after the riots, and twelve more had been subsequently arrested.

AMONG the men captured for alleged participation in the recent Shasi riot are four men, who it appears were found with the plunder of foreign houses in their possession. They have been decapitated.

In order to cement friendship between China and Japan it is reported in local mandarin circles that the high authorities at Peking and Wuchang have been casually informed by the Japanese government that Japan will not press too hard on the Chinese government on account of the destruction of the Japanese Consulate at Shasi.

It is freely reported among natives here that Tsai Taotai has been denounced on the charge of being concerned in the export of rice from Shanghai, and that it is on this account that he has been summoned to Nanking. A more probable story is that he has gone to confer with the Viceroy on matters connected with the opening of Woosung.

GENERAL Sung, formerly Commandant at Port Arthur, and now encamped with his troops at Newchwang, intends to fortify the port by erecting two modern forts there armed with rifled guns of large calibre. On the landward side are to be fortified encampments garrisoned by his troops who number at present nearly 20,000 men. The sanction of the Throne has been prayed for by General Sung, for the above innovations.

THE *Sinwénpuo* publishes a letter from Port Arthur stating that the Russians there are doing everything they can to clear out the Chinese inhabitants. Owners of land and houses are being forced to sell at very low prices, and their tenants are forced to leave by means of the imposition of heavy taxes. These include a poll-tax of \$2 monthly *per caput*, and a farther tax of \$6 a month on every shop, etc., etc. It must be remembered that this is a Chinese report.

It is reported in local mandarin circles that Huang, the Shanghai magistrate, is about to resign his present post and pass into the ranks of the expectant Taotais of this province, a title Mr. Huang has long held partly by purchase and partly by well-deserved promotion. The next Shanghai magistrate it is reported will be either

Mr. Tsai, former Mixed Court magistrate, or Mr. Chang Ch'u, formerly acting magistrate of Yanghuhsien in this province.

An Englishman named Nicoll (?) in charge of the artillery forces in the Chinkiang forts has been recommended to the Viceroy Liu for memorialisation to the Throne for the decoration of the 4th class of the Double Dragon, owing to the former's "valuable instructions, energy, and ability." Strange to say Mr. Nicoll's warmest friend and strongest supporter is General Ch'en, commanding the Hunanese Brigade at Chinkiang and a Hunanese himself.

A NATIVE correspondent writing from Wuchang states that before H.E. Chang Chih-tung left that city for Peking he settled the details of the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College, under foreign superintendence and tutorship, at Haungang. It now transpires that a date has been fixed for the opening of the institution, the scholars being admitted by competitive examination. The College is to be maintained from the funds of the Provincial Reserve Treasury.

ONE of the band of pirates who recently broke into a *yamen* at Woosung, was at the request of a military officer who recognised him, arrested and brought before the Mixed Court Magistrate on Saturday morning. In his possession he had a watch and chain and \$107.66. He was handed over to the military authorities who had a couple of soldiers waiting to escort him down to Woosung, where if found guilty, he will probably lose either his ears or his head.

A MAN named Wang Tsu-ying was charged at the Mixed Court on Monday morning with attempting to obtain money by fraud in connection with the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. He was sent into the city to be dealt with by the native authorities.—A native was charged with stealing a pair of diamond earrings, a pair of gold earrings set with pearls, a pair of gold earrings, a diamond ring, a silver watch, a jade stone hair pin, 50 pearls, and 4 Mexican dollars, value \$500. Prisoner was sentenced to 200 blows and ten days' imprisonment. The property was stolen from a private house in Hongkew on the morning of the 23rd and recovered by the detectives the same evening.—Fifteen men and two women were charged with gambling. Five of the male prisoners failed to put in an appearance, and their bail of \$150 each was estreated. The two women were ordered to be deported to Canton, and the men were fined \$20 each.—Two men, described as a storekeeper and a brass smith, were charged at the Mixed Court on Wednesday with stealing 625 ingots of copper, valued at Tls. 2,070, from a godown off Broadway, during November last. Two other men were brought up for receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen, and with disposing of part of it, to the value of Tls. 1,410. The case was remanded for the production of further evidence.—A mafoo was charged with furious driving and knocking down a Portuguese named Gracias, fracturing his leg and otherwise seriously injuring him. The accident occurred on the 20th of January last and our readers will no doubt remember it as a particularly bad case. The charge-sheet was marked to the effect that the matter was to be settled out of court, the Assessor advising the mafoo's employer, a native broker, to pay the injured man \$100, which does not seem a very extravagant sum to compensate for four months of suffering and inactivity.—On Thursday morning two natives were charged with being concerned with several others not in custody in assaulting the watchman of the Shanghai Engineering works by beating him with an iron bar and attempting to extort money from him. The prisoners, who had already been in prison six weeks awaiting trial, were given two weeks more. Two coolies

in the employ of a cash shop in Frenchtown were charged with attempting to utter counterfeit coin. A Japanese barber on Broadway on whom they had attempted to pass some of the money, testified that when they called at his shop in the morning they had at least \$30 in their possession. They went away, but called again in the afternoon, when he had them arrested but as only a small quantity was found on them the magistrate did not think the evidence strong enough to commit the men, and the case was remanded in order that the police might make further enquiries.

THE following numbers have taken the first three prizes in the Mexican lottery this month:—62,656, 11,331, and 65,639.

MESSRS. BANDINEL & Co. write from Newchwang as follows under date the 20th instant:—Supplies of produce by river are much reduced owing to want of rain and prices are so high that shippers to Japan are losing money. We quote:—Beans per 10 pieces Tls. 8.40; beans per 3 piculs Tls. 6.25; bean oil per picul Tls. 6.50. Freights:—There is little or no demand for tonnage; we hope to see an improvement in this respect when prices fall. Arrivals to date are 113 steamers and 2 sailers, against 104 steamers and 1 sailer last year. Vessels in port:—Kweiyang, Kweilin, Hunan, Rheingold, Yoritomo Maru, and Fujisan Maru.

We have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 21st inst. It has the following account of Prince Henry's audiences:—

"The Audiences in Peking on Sunday last appear to have passed off very satisfactorily. The Prince first visited the Empress-Dowager, to whom he paid the customary courtesy of kissing hands. The Empress expressed her pleasure at his visit, and the departure from previous custom which it inaugurated, and to emphasise her sincerity told him it was her intention on her next birthday to receive European ladies. The Prince then proceeded to the Emperor's Palace, where he was most cordially received. His Imperial Majesty not only stood to receive his guest, but stepped down from the throne dais to meet Prince Henry, with whom he shook hands, and invited him to a seat beside him.

"At the close of the Audience, Prince Henry was conducted by Prince Ching to another apartment where he was offered light refreshment, and a little later the Emperor returned his visit in another part of the Palace grounds, the conversation held on this second meeting being much longer.

"Later in the day Prince Henry attended a banquet given by Prince Ching, at which the Members of the Tsungli Yamen and H.E. Hü were present."

Mr. Wilkinson was to go this week to Chefoo as acting Consul *pro tem*.—Prince Henry was to be entertained at tiffin at the German Consulate, Tientsin, yesterday.—The *P. and T. Times* thinks that H.E. Chang Chih-tung "is too poor to wave the magic wand of reform in Peking; and too honest to enter the mystic circle without it."—The Tientsin tennis team, consisting of Mrs. de Linde, Miss Forbes, and Messrs. Buchheister, McLeish, and Robertson, is to go to Peking to-morrow.—The *P. and T. Times* learns that the Shasi riot was not primarily directed against foreigners at all.

THE *Foochow Echo* of the 14th instant announces the departure of the French cruiser *Descartes*, the *Jean Bart* remaining at Pagoda Anchorage.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 23rd inst.—H.M.S. *Humber* left for the North with stores for the fleet on the 20th.—A Marine Court of Enquiry into the stranding of the British steamer *Chingpo* in March last was opened in Hongkong on the 20th.—The Chief Justice of Hongkong gave judgment on the 19th in the case

of *Hardoon v. Belilios*. He found that the defendant failed in his application for a non-suit on the ground of fact, but succeeded in it on the ground of law. There was therefore a judgment of non-suit.—The accounts of the Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd., for the past half-year, show a net loss of \$441, bringing up the balance at debit of profit and loss account to \$38,964.—The *China Mail* says:—"News of the Spanish defeat in Manila Bay was conveyed by the steamer *Uranus* from Iloilo to Labuan, from which cable station the first dispatches for the Spanish Government were wired. Labuan is the point from which it is expected the Spanish authorities in Manila will attempt to keep in touch with the Madrid Government."—The leave of all military officers in Hongkong has been cancelled.—It is reported that the U.S. battleship *Oregon* is coming to reinforce Admiral Dewey's squadron.—Sir Alfred Dent has been put on the Currency Commission as representative of the Eastern Colonies.—The King of Siam has abolished transit dues on a large number of necessities of life.—The certificate of the captain of the *Chingpo* has been suspended for four months on the ground that he abandoned the vessel prematurely.—At the Gymkhana at Hongkong on the 21st, the Five-furlong race for China ponies was won by Mr. Medico's *Tantivy* (Mr. Gresson) in 1min. 20secs.; the Hurdle race, over 8 flights, by Mr. Kingston's *Bannerman* (Mr. Brutton); the Once-round handicap by Dr. Atkinson's *Landsknecht* (Mr. Gresson), in 2mins. 7secs.; the Polo pony race by Mr. F. H. May's *Beachcomber* (owner); and the race from the two-mile post once-round and in by Mr. Gray's *Oliver* (Mr. Gresson).

THE *China Mail* of the 18th says:—"A most conspicuous object in the harbour at present is the steamer *Arizona*, which has come out from home as an addition to the fleet of the Northern Pacific Company, of which Messrs. Dowdell, Carll and Co. are the local agents. The *Arizona* is well known as the first steamer to which the epithet of the 'Atlantic greyhound' was applied, at which time she was one of the Guion line of steamers running between Liverpool and New York." A big change has been effected in the internal arrangements of the vessel, and she has been specially fitted to do the long trip across the Pacific. She is fitted with entirely new engines and five of the latest pattern of boilers. There is accommodation for forty first-class passengers, and she has very large and airy state rooms, each containing two berths and neatly furnished. A spacious dining saloon is placed on the upper deck, and on the promenade deck are situated the ladies' room, library, and smoking room. The vessel is lighted by electricity, and she has also refrigerating machinery. Her tonnage is 5,305. On the trip up from Singapore, with only three boilers in use and going easily, the run was made in four days, eight hours."

THE *China Mail* has the following, and we would specially direct attention to the very practical touch in the last paragraph: perhaps it would be only emulating our colonial contemporary to suggest that Shanghai is also provided with fine docks and engineering establishments, at which American or any other squadrons are always welcome:—

The following telegram dated London, 26th April, appears in Australian exchanges:—

"Reports from Hongkong state that owing to a notification which was made by the British authorities in regard to the neutrality conditions, the remainder of the American squadron has left the harbour.

"The Commodore of the American squadron protested against the action of the British authorities."

It might be inferred from this telegram that there had been some unpleasantness in the declaration of neutrality in this

Colony, whereas we believe the letters that passed between Major-General Black, as the Officer Administering the Government, and Commodore Dewey, as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Squadron, were as courteously polite as formal correspondence can be. Notification of war having broken out between Spain and the United States, the Acting Governor had no alternative, under instructions from London, but to issue the usual proclamation, and, in calling Commodore Dewey's attention to it, to request the withdrawal of the American ships from the Harbour in due course. So far as we are aware, Commodore Dewey recognised the customary formalities, merely intimating that, on his side, he had no knowledge that a state of war existed. There was, we understand, no formal protest; and that, in fact, the Acting Governor was thanked for the kindly hospitality accorded the officers and crews of the U.S. squadron during their prolonged stay in the port. It would be a pity if the impression got abroad, either in England or America, that there had been any unpleasantness in Hongkong, more especially as there is no ground for the allegation. We in Hongkong will be pleased to welcome back the American squadron, and the welcome will be all the more cordial by the shareholders of the local Dock Company.

FROM Australian telegrams in a Hongkong paper which reached us on Thursday we learn that Buffalo Bill proposed to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba with a regiment of cowboys and 2,000 Sioux Indians.—Numbers of Salvation Army women were offering their services to both sides as nurses.—The United States have accepted the offer of Mr. John Astor, the millionaire, to serve in Cuba.—The *Républicque Française* says that it would be scandalous and immoral of Great Britain to make an alliance with the States.—The Emperor of Austria is reported to have subscribed to the Spanish War Fund—which is being heavily subscribed to in Paris—and to have permitted his officers to join the Spanish forces.—A fire in the business centre of Glasgow has done damage to the extent of £200,000.—The head of the Rev. J. W. Humphreys, of the C. M. S., has been found impaled on a stick near Freetown, Sierra Leone.—Mr. J. S. Robinson, the well-known Notts cricketer, is dead.—A Yorkshire manufacturer, named Marriott, has bequeathed £500,000 to charities, including £180,000 to the S. P. G.—The following telegram is dated London, the 2nd inst. :—

The United States warships *Oregon* and *Marietta* have arrived at Rio, and sail northwards to-morrow, accompanied by the Brazilian warship *Nichteroy*, which has been purchased by America from the Brazilian Government.

The *Nichteroy* is a cruiser of 7,080 tons' displacement and 4,000 horse power. She is 400 ft. in length, 48 ft. wide, and 29 ft. in depth, and she can do 19 knots. She carries one 4.7 in. q. f., two 3.9 in., eight 6 pr., and ten 3 pr. guns and three torpedo tubes. She was built at New York in 1892.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 18th, Yokohama and Kobe the 23rd, and Nagasaki the 26th inst.—The late Taiwōkun and his Princess were to be ceremoniously buried at Seoul on the 15th.—An excellent performance of an adaptation from the German called *Offerings to Folly* was given at Tokio by the Tokio Dramatic and Musical Society on the 17th. Miss Schereschewsky was in the cast and Mr. E. Beart was stage manager. According to the *Japan Mail*, every one of the actors of both sexes was perfect, except Captain Brinkley.—A terrific storm swept over the Sea of Miako on the night of the 11th. More than 200 fishing boats and 1,600 men were missing, blown out to sea or sunk, but nearly all of them were picked up by vessels sent out to search

for them.—Twenty-one cases of gunpowder for the U.S.S. *Petrel* brought to Yokohama by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Acteo*, were taken by the Japanese as contraband of war.—There was a very heavy frost in the silk-raising districts on the night of the 15th.—The Korean Prince Wiwha, who has been globe-trotting, returned to Yokohama on the 17th.—The *Nagato Maru* and *Belgic* encountered very heavy weather between Nagasaki and Kobe.—It was expected that the Government would be defeated on the scheme for increased taxation, and the Diet would then be dissolved.—Seven steamers had already returned from Weihaiwei with 2,596 troops and 217 horses.—Mr. R. J. Sinton, a chief officer on the reserve of the N.Y.K., died of heart disease at Christ Church, Yokohama, on the 15th.—The men-of-war at Nagasaki on the 21st were two Germans, three Russians, and one Japanese.—The *Japan Mail* announces the death of M. H. Schneider, Regent of the Bank of France, and head of the great establishment at Creusot.—The damage caused by fire at the Communications Department is reported to be over 600,000 yen.—The N.Y.K.'s next dividend will be at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.—News had reached Kobe that the Queen has knighted Mr. Alderman Samuel.—The *Kobe Shimbun* says that a telegram has been received at Tokio to the effect that Lord Salisbury had announced the existence of an alliance between England and Japan in regard to China.

The following telegrams are from the *Kobe Chronicle* :—

13th May.
The capital of the Formosan Railway Co., 15 million yen, to be borrowed from Messrs. Peacock, will be deposited in the Bank of Japan under the supervision of the Government, and will receive an interest of 5 per cent. The Bank will meanwhile employ the money in its business.

[From this it appears evident that as we surmised, the loan is to be guaranteed by the Government.—Ed. K.C.]

18th May.
The 21st inst. has been chosen for the date to deliver Weihaiwei to the Chinese authorities. Wang Hai has been appointed Chinese plenipotentiary. General Miyoshi, the Commander of Weihaiwei garrison, will leave there on the 23rd inst.

19th May.
The Emperor visited the House of Peers to-day at 11 a.m. to perform the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet for the 12th session.

The Imperial Message presented to the Diet was as follows :—

"In performing the ceremony of the opening of the Imperial Diet, we hereby inform the members of both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives that the work of the Revision of the Treaties, conformably with the national policy of the Restoration and the opening of the country, has progressed to such a stage that the time for the operation of the new Treaties is now not very distant. We hope that our good and loyal subjects, high and low, will unite in the endeavour to accomplish work, and so make manifest more than ever the glory of the nation.

"As regards the Law Codes, the time for their operation was originally postponed by us to admit of their amendment, which has gradually been accomplished. A portion of the Codes has since been promulgated, and we hereby direct that the portion which has since been amended be submitted to the consideration of the Diet.

"We hope that Constitutional Government will be placed on a more solid basis as time advances, and to that end direct that a Bill to amend the Law of Elections to the House of Representatives be submitted to the consideration of the Diet.

"We have already directed that the revenue and expenditure in the Budget for

the last fiscal year be adopted for the present year. With a view to placing the finances of the Government upon a sounder footing, we have further directed the Ministers of State to frame a scheme for the increase of taxation and submit it to the consideration of the Diet, together with other necessary Supplementary Budgets and projects of law of urgent importance. We trust you will carefully consider the important affairs of the nation and faithfully discharge your duties of deliberation upon them."

At yesterday's special Cabinet Council the taxation proposals adopted were as follows :—

1.—To raise the land tax by 0.12 per cent, making the tax 3.7 per cent.

2.—To increase the *saké* tax by yen 3, making it yen 10 per *koku*, instead of yen 7, and to prohibit the brewing of *saké* except at the recognised breweries, a special law being adopted for the control of the alcohol business.

3.—To raise the rate for the higher classes of income-tax.

4.—To raise the rate of taxation on the residential land in and about the towns.

When all these increases in taxation are adopted, it is estimated they will yield an additional revenue of 35 million yen.

The *Chugai Shogyo Shimpō* publishes to-day a London telegram, stating that the rates of interest are high with no prospect of a decline in the immediate future. As reports constantly arrive from Japan that the country is experiencing financial difficulty, confidence in Japan has declined. The Tokio correspondent of the London *Times* has telegraphed that the Japanese Government proposes to raise a foreign loan of 150 million yen and will submit a Bill to the Diet with that object. An opinion is prevalent in London that the Japanese Government has not taken an opportune moment for floating such a loan.

The *Nagasaki Press* prints the following telegrams :—

Tokio, 13th May, 1.15 p.m.
The Government has finally decided to raise revenue by levying taxation on land and *saké*. Bills for that purpose will be introduced in the forthcoming Session of the Diet.

Seoul, 15th May.
Corea has refused a request made by Russia for the lease of land within one *ri* of Mokpo.

Russia alleges that Corea had previously agreed to grant this lease.

Corea, however, maintains that the islands demanded by Russia were not mentioned in the lease, and that the draft of the treaty now under consideration relating to the Mokpo settlement expressly excludes the islands.

France is pressing Corea to reply to the application recently made by France, on behalf of the Seoul-Wiju Railway Company, for permission to work coal mines near Ping-yang.

Tokio, 17th May.
The Taotai of Shasi requests the Government to send a police adviser to organise a force for the protection of the town.

18th May.
An official dispatch concerning Mr. Chamberlain's speech has been received here.

The salient features of the speech were that England should seriously consider the combination of European Powers against her, and should renounce her present policy of isolation.

England had tried to arrange a conference with Russia on the Chinese question, but had failed.

The Chinese question remains unsettled, and England must find an ally to help her to settle the question.

The telegram adds that Mr. Chamberlain did not definitely indicate which country

he referred to as an ally, but evidently meant Japan or America.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have secured a contract for £2,500,000 to construct a railway connecting Ningpo, Hangchow, and Shanghai.

Tokio, 19th May.

Amongst other Bills, the Government submitted one for the abolition of the Raw Silk Direct Export Encouragement Law; a Bill proposing to stop the exchange of silver yen after the 31st of July next; and also a Bill to prohibit the circulation of Government paper money after the 31st of December, 1899.

20th May.

It is intended by the Government to propose an increase of the annual allowance of members of the Diet from yen 800, as at present, to yen 2,000. The reason put forward for the change is that the present amount is too small to enable members to maintain their status, and that the increase would serve to diminish the place-hunting of which complaint has been made, but it is asserted in some quarters that the Ministry's real object is to disarm opposition to the new Taxation measures.

A meeting of representatives from all parts of the Empire was held to-day in the Nakamura, Tokio, there being over a thousand people present, including members of the Diet, to take into consideration the Far Eastern question. The meeting adopted the following resolution:—

That this representative meeting of subjects of the Japanese Empire regards the action of Russia and Germany towards China as menacing the peace of the Orient and the security of the Empire, and expresses strong disapproval of them. The conduct of the Government in dealing with the question is also disapproved, as the Ministers failed to take proper measures in accordance with the requirements of the present critical time. Therefore, the meeting recommends the Imperial Diet to address a Representation to the Throne against the Government or to adopt some similar resolution.

A telegram has been received by the War Department stating that the steamer *Konoura Maru*, with 479 officers and men of the 7th Infantry Regiment from Weihaiwei, arrived at Tsuruga to-day.

By an Imperial Ordinance, the port of Misumi, Hiogo, has been added to the list of special ports of export.

Seoul, 20th May.

Five Russian officers, one army surgeon, and 28 non-commissioned officers, who have been staying here after they were disengaged by the Korean Government, are to leave Chemulpo on the 22nd inst. for Vladivostock.

Tokio, 21st May.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Shigoka, on behalf of himself and the other Liberal members, addressed an interpellation to the Government as follows:—

(1) What action did the Government take with regard to the lease of Kiaochow by Germany and the lease of Port Arthur by Russia? (2) Did the Government know if such action was taken by the two Powers on a common understanding? (3) What view did the Government take with regard to an alliance with Great Britain or some other strong Power? (4) What understanding did the Government have with Great Britain respecting the lease of Weihaiwei? (5) How did the Government regard China's present position? (6) What measures were proposed to be adopted against China regarding the Shasi riot? (7) What was the result of the negotiations with Hawaii? Mr. Ozaki on behalf of the Progressionists brought forward similar interpellations.

Mr. Fujita, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, explained the Bill for the Repeal of the Raw Silk Export Encouragement Law. The Law, he said, had been adopted with a view to improving the quality of raw silk and developing the silk

industry; but its objects had been frustrated, as foreign countries were adopting retaliatory measures and imposing heavy duties on Japanese silk. Therefore it was thought advisable to repeal the Law. Several members criticised the vacillation of the Government, but ultimately the Bill for repeal was adopted, further readings being dispensed with.

The Minister for Justice stated that the new Codes of Law were now before the Houses. The Commercial Code had been submitted first to the Upper and the Civil Code to the Lower House. Mr. Hadano, one of the Progressionist leaders, objected that it would be difficult to consider so voluminous a body of laws in such a short time, but the Minister for Justice urged the impossibility of delay, as the time for the operation of the new Treaties was rapidly approaching. The Code was thereupon referred to a Committee.

At a meeting of saké brewers held yesterday a resolution was passed to oppose by all possible means any increase of the tax on saké.

The United States has prohibited all telegrams passing through its territory (1) from or to the Spanish Government, with exception of messages to the U.S. Executive; (2) messages in code addressed to or from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil; (3) dispatches showing a hostile intention towards the U.S. Government.

Chefoo, 21st May.

Two British men-of-war arrived at Weihaiwei yesterday.

Weihaiwei, 23rd May.

The Japanese flag has been lowered and the Chinese hoisted in its place.

British marines have been landed and the British flag will be hoisted to-morrow.

Peking, 23rd May.

China has assented to the payment of 30,000 taels to the relatives of the murdered French priest and has agreed to erect a church at Peihai, in Kuangtung province.

The demand to construct a railway from Peihai to Kuangsifu will be separately considered.

THE TWO FOLLOWING NOTES ARE FROM THE *Kobe Herald*:—

The *Chunoo* gives publicity to a somewhat sensational report. According to this Tokio journal, a telegram has been received in the capital from Chefoo stating that the British fleet at Chefoo has been rapidly making preparations for war in anticipation, it is suggested, of a hostile movement on the part of the Russian fleet. This is said to be due to the approach of the date for the delivery of Weihaiwei. It is further reported that England has determined to attack the Russian fleet, should Russia raise any objection to the occupation of the port.

A Tokio news agency reports that Prince Henry of Prussia, who is now in Peking, is coming to Japan. Application is said to have been made to Marquis Saigo, Minister of the Navy, through Count Leyden, German Minister, and Baron Nishi, Foreign Minister, for sanction to cruise along the coast of Japan. The Prince's request having been granted by the authorities, the *Gefion*, with the Prince on board, the *Deutschland*, and the *Kaiserin Augusta* will shortly enter Japanese waters. They are expected to visit the ports of Nagasaki, Ujima, Kobe, and Yokohama, and then proceed on a two months' cruise along the coast.

A CALCUTTA telegram of the 2nd inst. says:—

Details of the riot at Garhshankar are serious. There were nine people killed and twenty-seven wounded. The outbreak was only suppressed after large reinforcements to the Police had been secured. The place has been since quiet.

The Poona district has been declared free from Plague.

The panic in Calcutta is subsiding, owing to the modified Plague rules.

There are no further definite Plague cases.

It is estimated that two hundred thousand have already left Calcutta.

From the *London and China Express* of the 22nd ult. we learn that the underground railways in the City are patently endangering the Mansion House.—The Cramps are to build two 12,000-ton warships for Russia.—Capt. Bayley, late of the P. & O. Co., Colombo, died suddenly on the 17th ult. in his 69th year.—Dr. Schmidt-Leda, German Consul-General at Yokohama, has been appointed Minister at Caracas.—In the Silver market there has been a good inquiry for forward Silver, and, owing to the small amounts offering, forward deliveries are now quoted only ½d. under "spot." The "spot" supplies have not been large, and, with America withholding sales, the price has remained almost unchanged since our last. In Mexican dollars there are no movements to report.—In the Tea market business is noticeable for a firmer tone, nearly all kinds commanding attention. The warlike position between Spain and the United States has already affected some staple products, and may strengthen prices of low grades of tea.—The P. and O. Company have sold the *Ravenna* and it was thought she was bought by Spain.

THE THEORY THAT Lord Salisbury is seriously ill from overwork will be confirmed by the following telegraphic report of a recent speech:—

London, 4th May.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a demonstration of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall to-day, lauded the surpassing courage and skill of the officers conducting the Sudan campaign. His Lordship said that the work in that quarter was not yet done, and would be accomplished with no laggard hand. He believed that posterity would regard the present time as an age of heroes, producing soldiers like Sirdar Kitchener and General Lockhart, and administrators and diplomats like Lord Cromer and Sir Claude Macdonald.

OUR EXAM. PAPER (CHINA).

THREE HOURS AND PLENTY OF LATITUDE ALLOWED FOR THIS PAPER.

1.—What are the boundaries of China, and the limits to Great Britain's patience? Give the capital of the country and its Loan (in Russian currency).

2.—Distinguish between diplomacy and journalism, as exemplified in news from the Far East, omitting all mention of Mr. Curzon and the *Times*.

3.—Narrate briefly the fable of (a) the Rushin Bear and the lackadaisical Lion; (b) the mailed fist that didn't get the upper hand; (c) the diplomatic Tar-baby that "went on sayin' nuffin"; (d) the Chinese goose and the birds of prey.

4.—"When is an open door not an open door? When it's a (nasty) jar." Explain this apparent paradox.

Can you give any instance of an Arthurian (Balfour) legend in recent Chinese history, or other Foreign (Office) myths?

5.—Give instances of "standing interrogatories," other than Sir E.—I-s-A.-B.-rtl-tt, Mr. D-II-n, and Mr. T. B-w-l-s.

6.—"Sphere of influence," "Russian assurances," and "territorial integrity" are so called on the "lucus a non lucendo" principle. Can you deny this?

7.—Distinguish between a territorial and a diplomatic concession (does the latter invariably annul the former?); accuracy and "accuracy" (F. O. species); usufruct and absolute property (if the latter are synonymous terms, say so); Mr. Curzon and the Foreign Office.

8.—It is said the Chinese people have no spirit, and they will shortly have no port. Under these circumstances would they be justified in becoming tea-totalers?

N.B.—Foreign Office candidates must on no account attempt to answer these or any other questions.—*P.M. Gazette*.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE CUSTOMS GAZETTE,
JANUARY-MARCH, 1898.

25th May.

THE Returns for the first quarter of 1898 were courteously sent us yesterday by the Statistical Department, and at the first glance it is unsatisfactory to find that the total revenue collected by the Foreign Customs was nearly Tls. 150,000 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1897, although for the first time the four ports on the West River and Szemao come into the tables this year. But the collection is still fully Tls. 100,000 larger than in 1896. Again, it is noticeable that it is mainly to a decline of imports at Shanghai that the falling-off is due. At Shanghai the collection was a full quarter of a million of taels less than last year, and Tls. 100,000 of this was made up at the other ports. As a rule, at half of the ports there is a loss and at half a gain, but this year out of the thirty ports from which returns are now received, seventeen show an improvement and only eight a decline, while five appear for the first time. The fortunate ports are Tientsin, Chefoo, Chungking, Ichang, Shasi, Hankow, Kiukiang, Soochow, Ningpo, Hangchow, Wenchow, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Kiungchow, Lungchow, and Mêngtze; the unfortunate are Newchwang—where nothing was collected because the port opened later this year,—Wuhu, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Amoy, Pakhoi, Kowloon, and Lappa; and the five new ports, which altogether contributed nearly Tls. 60,000, are Wuchou, Samshui, Kongmoon, Kumchuk, and Szemao. The returns from these new ports are certainly an encouragement to the Government to go on opening ports. It will be noticed that Soochow too, which seemed as if it would never help the revenue much, has come up from a total of some Tls. 8,500 in 1897 to Tls. 25,000 in 1898. It is decidedly satisfactory to see that the opening of the West River, and the collection at its four ports of some Tls. 55,000, is accompanied by a sensible improvement at Canton. Mêngtze continues to prove its importance, the collection there being Tls. 41,600 this year, against Tls. 27,500 last year. For similar details, however, it is simpler to refer our readers to the following list, where the comparison is made, as on former occasions, for three years:—

Report of Dues and Duties, January-March Quarter, 1898: Chinese Treaty Ports.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
Newchwang.	nil	7,402	nil
Tientsin.....	57,677	53,979	89,245
Chefoo	99,633	98,149	97,702
Chungking..	76,855	71,501	76,756
Ichang	110,819	104,787	109,914
Shasi	504	288	nil
Hankow ...	236,776	204,365	196,462

Kiukiang ...	126,871	126,180	122,254
Wuhu	91,570	93,765	222,111
Chinkiang...	190,660	213,469	218,232
Shanghai ...	1,311,737	1,563,500	1,450,644
Soochow ...	25,693	8,552	nil
Ningpo	174,770	170,608	184,711
Hangchow...	38,565	30,304	nil
Wenchow ...	7,465	5,725	4,089
Amoy	163,461	161,261	139,808
Amoy	198,331	218,287	157,048
Swatow	360,959	297,760	255,173
Canton	439,027	423,433	359,290
Wuchou ...	40,447	nil	nil
Samshui ...	3,157	nil	nil
Kongmoon..	4,201	nil	nil
Kumchuk ...	7,829	nil	nil
Kiungchow ...	34,277	30,625	21,270
Pakhoi	42,006	51,764	33,289

Total...3,843,290 3,935,704 3,737,998

To this must be added:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
Kowloon ...	92,990	155,263	130,514
Lappa	113,669	113,891	99,083
Lungchow...	984	971	1,073
Mêngtze ...	41,657	27,488	23,623
Szemao	3,748	nil	nil

Total... 253,048 297,613 254,293

Divided under the different heads, the comparative receipts at the twenty-five regular treaty ports were as follows, in Haikuan taels:—

	1898.	1897.
Import Duty	936,964	1,092,306
Export Duty	1,044,235	1,040,971
Coast Trade Duty	129,245	131,269
Opium Duty	512,939	497,651
Tonnage Dues	114,217	102,054
Transit Dues	160,478	138,216
Opium Likin	945,212	933,237

Total...3,843,290 3,935,704

This table shows an improvement under every head except import duty and coast trade duty. The loss on the former is very considerable, amounting to about Tls. 160,000, while the loss on the latter is only trifling. The greatest gain was under the head of transit dues.

In Shanghai the Customs revenue for the first quarter of this year shows a decline of about a quarter of a million of taels or sixteen per cent. The chief decline was of course under import duty, but it spread also to export duty, opium duty, and opium likin. Coast trade duty was unmoved; there was a gain in tonnage dues and transit dues. The tonnage entered and cleared at Shanghai amounted to 755 vessels of 909,213 tons, and 759 of 912,417 tons against 713 of 855,408 tons and 731 of 873,487 tons respectively in 1897. The opium imported amounted to 6,828 piculs of foreign and 2,763 of native drug, against 6,978 piculs of foreign and 2,740 piculs of native in 1897. There was a very marked decline in the import of cotton and woollen piece-goods, the quantities in some leading cases being less than half of those in the previous year; but this is only temporary for as there is no corresponding decline in the deliveries, the re-exports showing a general advance, all that has happened is that there has been a reduction of stock which is a healthy condition. Cotton yarn did not participate in the decline, the comparative figures being, in piculs:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
English	8,128	3,937	2,330
Indian	206,379	165,660	224,989
Japanese	81,125	44,732	13,431

In metals there was a marked advance in iron and tinplates, with a decline in tin in slabs, lead, and steel. In sundries we note a large advance in American kerosene oil, seaweed, straw and rush hats, and leaf tobacco, with a considerable decline in aniline dyes, Russian kerosene oil, brown sugar, and vegetable tallow.

In exports the first striking point is the rapid advance in Shanghai cotton yarn, the figures being Pls. 51,328 in 1898, 16,392 in 1897, 1,098 in 1896, and 297 in 1895. In sundries there was a considerable advance in beancake, beans and peas, feathers, straw and rush hats, hides, nutgalls, waste silk, black tea, and tobacco; and a notable decline in bristles, raw cotton, strawbraid, green tea, camels' wool, and sheep's wool. Of transit passes, 1,553 were issued and 68 surrendered, against 1,506 and 25 in 1897, and 4,002 and 63, respectively, in 1896. The treasure table shows a total import of gold to the value of Hk. Tls. 1,591,350 and of silver to the value of Hk. Tls. 10,214,841, with an export of gold to the value of Hk. Tls. 2,767,653, and of silver to the value of Hk. Tls. 7,711,620. Beyond some moderately large parcels of American drills and sheetings, there was hardly any cargo in the bonded warehouses on the 31st of March last.

LAMP POSTS IN EXCELSIS.

26th May.

A WELL-KNOWN China hand used to summarise the social policy of the Middle Kingdom to folk at home by saying: "China is the only country in the world where you can buy a bucket of boiling water in the street." Deficient as this doctrine is as an ethnic epigram, there is truth under its bald alliteration. We can imagine an imaginative social reformer dilating on it after the manner of little Bethel, and reading into its stark simplicity all sorts of "collectivist" rhapsody; after a series of gibes at convention, of sarcasms at water-supply, of regrets that the fixedness of our custom prohibits the cook and the washerwoman in our streets, we can fancy our orator perorating:—"But the days are at hand, fellow-sufferers, when these things shall be no more; here on a social Pisgah I see them, we shall all love to see them, days when war shall cease, when Joint-stock shall no longer cheat the poor, nor Trust befool the mediocrities of the middle class; when men and women shall be like brothers and sisters, and social facilities shall so increase that they shall be able to take a hot coffee or a hot bath together on the highways, for behold! one shall be able to buy a bucket of boiling water in the streets."

There is an old adage that there is nothing new under the sun, and truly

it is astonishing how often sinologues remind us that this or that innovation lies embedded in the matrix of a Chinese or Maeso-Gothic classic. However profound a discovery or ingenious an invention may be, some Lo Fudge-loh or Dumpelsquasch will arise and tell us that it was forestalled ages ago by some unwashed son of Han, or some allantophagus pedant from the Swabian land. Sometimes there is a grain of fact in the claim, but it is always accompanied by a bushel of fancy. We tremble for the new Lamp Posts in this land of ultra-economic fuel. An obscure passage in a Chékjang Sage referred to the equivalence of space in the geometry of the Union Jack; did not the Chinese Minister with affable solemnity assure Trinity College, Dublin, that his illustrious countryman, Ole Bun-kum, had preceded Sir William Hamilton in Quaternions? A comprehensive equation of the 11th degree is now circulating in Europe which includes every known curve and two or three varieties of dachshund; this algebraic monster after defying the Western intellect for a century or so has at last succumbed to an Oxford undergraduate. It seems to have been produced in the leisure moments of a second-class Sonchow wheelbarrowman in the era of Fud-ge. But let us come back to our mittens; our dithyrambs may be but the trail of a red herring which we are ourselves drawing across the track of our pursuit. We mean to talk of hot water in the streets.

A strong syndicate is now seeking official sanction to erect a new variety of lamp-post in certain places in London. These lucifers are not only to give light by night free of expense to the vestries, but are to be of Protean usefulness by day. They will dispense a whole gallon of clean boiling water for a bawbee, and for an extra penny will deposit in front of the wayfarer tea, coffee, or cocoa in the raw, accompanied by sugar and condensed milk. Cups or pannikins will, like the Bible in olden times, be attached by chains. "Sir! we are serious," as Dr. Johnston said to Boswell when he borrowed a sixpence: we are indeed talking sober fact. Nothing is yet said of spoons, of serviettes, or of a printed grace before meat; but we are confident these will offer no real difficulty to the wonderful automaton which is already as great a pluralist as P'ohh Buh. Joking apart, while Mrs. Cabman is getting her husband's tea and a boiled haddock ready in front, Jehu himself will be doing a welcome though ostentatious ablution in the rear. A whole gallon of water for tea is sumptuary waste for a meal which is not 'square,' and we have little doubt the balance will go to the detriment of dirt. The lamp post will not only be a focus of light and leading but a centre of culinary hob-a-nob: the lieges will not only refresh themselves dietetically by its aid but will even wash their hands against it.

Seriously these lamp-posts have already been submitted to severe trial in the Provinces and have proved themselves a *bona fide* convenience. London is about to try them, and the pioneer post is run up, or about to be run up, in Stoney Lane, close to the Corporation's Model Dwellings, where a dense population will find the cheap supply of clean hot water a real boon. The average supply of each post is twenty gallons of boiling water per hour, the interval between each dole or boil three minutes. Fascinating as the new departure is from the domestic economy point of view, it is far more so scientifically. Science in the West is doing what Poverty, the second parent of Invention, has long done in the East; is teaching economy in heat. The new lamp posts are triumphs of applied science. The base of the column holds a reservoir of forty gallons of water constantly renewed from the street mains. A small quantity of this water is carried to a multiplex copper coil over the lamp and thence into a strong chamber closed to the atmospheric pressure. It is here converted into superheated steam (260°F.); when this exceedingly hot steam develops a pressure of 20lbs. on the square inch, it opens a valve and rushes down a copper pipe which passes through a small cistern containing one gallon of water. To avoid loss of heat by radiation this steam pipe is carefully packed in magnesium and asbestos except where it passes through the two cisterns. The one gallon is quickly raised to the boiling point, the process being hastened by the re-appearance of that elusive caloric elf—the latent heat of steam. Not only so, the very hot steam in the descending pipe is more than adequate to the task; and the excess goes on to raise the temperature of the big reservoir very considerably. The release of steam from the closed chamber on top allows more water to rise into the copper coil from below; if buyers do not appear the heat nearly all goes to raise the temperature of the big cistern, but there are safety-valves provided for slack times. A half-penny dropped in a slot sets free the action of a simple lever; the buyer pulls this over, down comes his gallon on the boil, and then the little cistern is automatically refilled from the reservoir; in three minutes or less the process can be repeated with boiling water as the result. A visible thermometer shows the exact heat of the coming purchase. The buyer's sole function is to pay his bawbee and pull over the handle; the automaton does all the rest and does it well. This utilitarian prodigy costs in all £60; its gas bill can be regulated, but is of course pretty heavy; the inventor has not yet found a Homer or a Kipling but we hope that large royalties will afford some solace for anonymity and the absence of fame. He may yet deserve to rank with

those benefactors of the poor who make two ears of wheat grow instead of one.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

27th May.

THERE is no principle of international law sounder than the principle that the preservation of material interests and of national and political influence are sufficient causes for peaceful or armed intervention in civil wars. There are many examples to justify armed intervention when a nation believes that the integrity of its territory, the peaceful permanence of its institutions, its influence, its prestige, or its commercial interest will suffer by the continuance of a struggle between the two countries, or between any country and a revolting portion of its subjects. The Czar of Russia intervened and crushed out the Hungarian revolt against Austria upon political grounds. Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, although invited by the King of the Netherlands to concert with him in restoring the revolting Belgians to their allegiance, interfered only to uphold the insurgents and to establish for them an independent government, which was maintained by the force of arms. The reason assigned for the intervention was the desire to prevent the effusion of blood and to restore the equilibrium of Europe. For three-quarters of a century European powers have forcibly interfered with the affairs of Turkey; dismembering her Empire by giving independence to some provinces and autonomy to others. It is not long since the Powers of Europe laid a repressing hand upon Greece, sent their warships into her waters, fired upon her troops, and imposed upon Turkey the autonomy of Crete. The professed reason for such interference was for the sake of order, but doubtless the real reason was to protect the Stock Markets of Europe, and all the acquisitions of territory made in Asia by European peoples have been for the protection and enlargement of their commerce. In view of the principle of international law indicated, and the many examples supporting its soundness, the intervention of the United States to end hostilities in Cuba is abundantly justified. Cuba is only a short distance from the United States and the sanguinary character of the war, which has been going on in the island for several years, fully warranted intervention, if for no other reason than to "prevent the effusion of blood" and the suffering of innocence. There is not an enlightened nation of the world that in quiet moments will condemn the intervention of the United States, however great may be the friendship for Spain.

But aside from the duty of an enlightened power to repress barbarity in warfare, the commercial interest of the United States in Cuba is of such importance in value as to warrant inter-

vention. When a State refuses to protect the legitimate interest of its citizens it ceases to be entitled to their loyalty, for the association of individuals which make the State has for its cardinal aim mutual and individual protection. The citizens of the United States own property in Cuba to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, and have mortgages on as much more. All this is being wasted by the war of destruction waged by Spain against Cuba; and a trade between Cuba and the United States, valued at eighty-five million dollars per annum, will soon disappear if the war continues. In order to protect this large business and the property of its citizens, the United States exhausted every means of peaceful mediation, and drew the sword only to discharge the first duty of an enlightened State to humanity and to its own citizens; and the duty will be discharged.

When war became inevitable, the general hope was that it would be "short, sharp, and decisive." The rapid total destruction of the Spanish fleet at Cavite gave promise that the hope would be fulfilled, and there is a sort of feeling of discontent that Admiral Sampson has not as quickly disposed of the Spanish fleet off Cuba. Admiral Cervera, however, does not seem inclined to offer himself up as readily as Admiral Montojo did; and as long as his coals and stores hold out, he can, if he is lucky, postpone a pitched battle. If it be true that, as Reuter tells us this morning, he is hemmed in at Santiago de Cuba, the end is likely to be near. The harbour of Santiago de Cuba is so well protected by the land that Admiral Sampson cannot destroy the Spanish fleet by direct shell fire as Admiral Dewey did the Philippines' fleet, but there are other means by which he can put it *hors de combat*, or can force it to come out in the open. It is, of course, quite possible that Admiral Cervera is only waiting for the squadron that is supposed to be being organised at Cadiz for the Philippines, to make a diversion in the Atlantic. We must hope to get fuller news in a few days.

We trust that the report that the captain of the Spanish cruiser *Callao*, who was liberated by Admiral Dewey on parole, though confirmed by a telegram published yesterday by the *Shanghai Mercury*, has been tried by Court-Martial and shot, will yet turn out to be a mistake. Such a barbarous murder is almost as bad as anything that we read of the dealings of General Weyler in Cuba. The captain of the *Callao*, if he knew that there were any difficulties between his country and the States,—but as he is reported to have been some months away in the South, he very likely did not know it—was perhaps careless in running into the Bay without making enquiries; but once in, and under Admiral Dewey's guns, he could do

nothing; to attempt to fight the American fleet would have been mere madness; and to shoot him for not doing it seems to us an inexcusable crime.

THE WAR.

28th May.

THE following is the text of the Joint Resolution, passed by both Houses of Congress and sent to the President, the communication of which to the Spanish Representative caused the rupture of diplomatic relations, and the breaking-out of war between the United States and Spain:—

"Joint resolution for recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba; demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Whereas the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilisation, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew while on a friendly visit in the harbour of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his Message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited:—

"It is therefore resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled:—

"(1) That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"(2) That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"(3) That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and call into the actual service of the United States the Militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"(4) That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

The above resolutions were passed on the 19th of April last. On the 20th a copy of them was handed to the Spanish Minister, Senor de Bernabé, at Washington, and on receipt of them the Spanish Minister asked for his passports, which were furnished to him. On the same day, the 20th, the U.S. Government telegraphed the following ultimatum to General Woodford, its Minister at Madrid:—

"You have been furnished with the text of the joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst. and approved to-day, in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba; In

obedience to that act the President directs you immediately to communicate to the Government of Spain the said resolution, with a formal demand on the part of the Government of the United States that Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"In taking this step the United States Government disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent Government as they may establish.

"If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23rd day of April inst., there be not communicated to this Government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand, and a resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect."

The Spanish Government very naturally did not wait for this bolt to be launched at its head, did not take advantage of the time to repent offered by President McKinley, but found the communication of the resolution of Congress to its own Minister at Washington quite enough to decide it to let loose the dogs of war. On the fateful Thursday, the 21st of April, the day which has since been fixed as the actual day on which the war began, General Woodford, the U.S. Minister at Madrid, sent the following telegram to the State Department at Washington:—

"Early this Thursday morning, immediately after receipt of your open telegram, and before I had communicated the same to the Spanish Government, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs notified me that diplomatic relations have been broken off between the two countries, and that all official communications between their respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports, turn the Legation over to the British Embassy, and leave for Paris this afternoon. I have notified the Consuls."

It had been foreseen for six months or more that war between Spain and the United States was the only possible solution, in fact, it was the only solution that Spain could accept, and maintain her honour. It is to be feared that the war will leave her very ragged and shorn of much of her glory, but she will have saved her honour.

It will be learnt from the Reuter's telegram we publish this morning that the United States are not going to treat the war as if it were a certain walk-over for them. General Miles, the Commander-in-Chief, is not the man to make the mistake of undervaluing his enemy, and already enough volunteers have been called out to raise the American army to 280,000 men. It will be an expensive war, and it is not easily seen where Spain is to find the indemnity that she may hereafter have to pay, but as we have said before, it could not be avoided.

Reviews.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND OF APRIL.)

The war which broke out on the 21st of April—the first war between Christian nations of any importance for over a quarter of a century—had naturally overshadowed in the third week of April the Far Eastern question, though it was hardly generally known when the mail left that war had actually begun. We have made a few extracts from the London papers to show where as a rule the sympathies of the English are. The *Daily News* writes on the 22nd ult. :—

The ultimate reason why there is war to-day is the secular misgovernment of Cuba by Spain, and the call of the United States to stop that misgovernment comes from the right which every nation has to prevent anarchy upon its borders. Those who look merely to the occasion of the war, and forget the cause, are tempted to think that war has come because the Jingoists forced President McKinley's hand, and President McKinley forced the hand of Spain. But to anyone who considers the question historically, what is surprising is not the haste, but the patience, of the United States.

Sir Edward Grey suggested in his very judicious speech last night that we should all put ourselves in America's place. Well, if John Bull had been seated in the United States, we feel confident that he would have found occasion to intervene in Cuba a long time ago. What is astonishing from our British standpoint is the patience with which the people of the United States have for sixty years and more allowed the spectacle of Spanish misgovernment in Cuba to pass before their eyes. Cuba is only about ninety miles from the coast of the United States, and is closely connected with it by trade and commercial relations. The island is one of the most fertile in the world, but after three years' war it is quickly becoming a wilderness. For a century Cuba has groaned under the despotism and viciousness of Spanish rule. All protests and representations have been disregarded, and when the Cuban people, driven to desperation, have risen in arms, the insurrection has been repressed with all the barbarous cruelty which we are accustomed to regard as distinctively Turkish. For the last half century Spanish Colonial Government has been on its trial, and has proved to be an utter failure, characterised by corruption of the worst description. Time after time the United States has refused to interfere, and has contented itself with offering its good services as a mediator between Spain and her revolted subjects. Spain has not availed herself of these good offices.

The *Times* writes on the same date :—

Our New York correspondent notes at once the gratification of the American people at expressions of English sympathy and the growth among them, dating from the beginning of the troubles in the Far East, of a warmer feeling towards this country than has always been displayed. It is to be hoped in the interests of both countries and of the world at large that the better understanding now being arrived at may be permanent. Americans will no doubt observe that there is little sympathy and even little toleration for them anywhere but in this country, her colonies, and her dependencies. For reasons some of which lie on the surface, the sympathies of continental Europe are entirely with Spain, even when it is fully admitted that Spanish misgovernment of Cuba cannot be defended. A French contemporary, seeking some respectable explanation of the phenomenon, observes that to speak of the Latin races as having a natural solidarity is as absurd as to class Americans and English together as Anglo-Saxon. We shall not defend the word, but it may be observed that Englishmen and Americans speak the same language, while the Latin races are not intelligible to one another, and that this is a very important factor in international relations. It may, perhaps, be suspected that some of our Continental friends

are more fully aware of this than they wish to appear, and that in this fact may be sought the explanation of a certain annoyance peeping out here and there at the good understanding now existing among English-speaking peoples. If the solidarity of the Latin races be imperfect, there is the more need to seek some other explanation of their unanimity, as well as of their agreement with Teutonic communities, in regretting that England has not joined them in championing what are vaguely called European interests.

The *Daily Mail* of the 21st says :—

There is only the reply of Spain to President McKinley's Note to wait for now—and Spain's reply is a foregone conclusion. The Queen Regent's speech to the Cortes, its enthusiastic reception, and the departure of the Spanish Ambassador from Washington put that matter beyond doubt. War, uncertain in its immediate fortunes, uncertain in its inevitable conclusion, is now a matter of a few days.

The *Daily Mail*, as our readers know, deplores this result of America's efforts to see Cuba freed from a government that was a government only in the sense that it provoked incessant revolution. But while we deplore the result, we have nothing but praise and approval for the spirit that has led our cousins across the seas to make an end of an intolerable scandal. The blame is on Spain if it cannot be done peaceably. It cannot be repeated too often that the attitude America has taken is not a thing of yesterday. Cuba has been in a state of seething anarchy for many years now. The present insurrection has lasted without a break for four years, and it is only the last of a long series of revolts. Spain has had opportunity after opportunity of pacifying the last of her great possessions. But the incompetence that has lost her an empire once far larger than the British Empire, has put a blight on every effort. She has not known either how to trust her colonists or to crush them. The continuance of her nominal sovereignty means the continuance of far worse than nominal tyranny. When in one year literally hundreds of thousands of non-combatants are starved to death, it was time for a Christian nation, not a hundred miles removed from so shocking a scene, to call a halt.

The time must have come in any case when America would have to bring Spanish rule to an end. It is immaterial what has made it so sudden now. When one reads the stirring words of the Queen Regent, and notes the fine enthusiasm of her subjects, one may feel more than a passing regret that such a Quixotic temper should be wasted on a cause so hopeless and so unworthy of a great nation. Indeed, had Spain been a great nation as well as a courageous one she would have made Cuba a bulwark of strength and a credit to her name. As it is, she has squandered blood and treasure in senseless devastation and cruelty, and she will fall from among the peoples of the earth unhonoured if not unwet. America may have a hard and a costly task, but the cleansing of Cuba is a piece of scavenging that will live in history.

The *Speaker* tells its readers :—

The people of the United States are in the main in the right, and the people of Spain in the main in the wrong. There have doubtless been grave newspaper exaggerations in the accounts published in the New York Press of the steps taken by Spain in order to crush the insurrection in its great western possession. But, allowing for all these exaggerations, the fact remains that the situation in Cuba has for years past been an intolerable one. We do not pretend to foretell the course of this unhappy war; but, at least, there cannot be any doubt that it is being waged by the United States for a good end, and that the Americans must in consequence enjoy our best wishes for their ultimate success.

But perhaps the best extract of all is this from the *Graphic*, whose political articles are written by a master-hand :—

The determination of the United States to expel Spain from Cuba has not been arrived at with any undue precipitation. Indeed, if ever the intervention of one State in the affairs of another was justified, it is so in the case of the United States and Cuba.

People on this side of the Atlantic are so little in touch with the historical side of the Cuban question, and are so deeply interested in its more immediate aspects, that they form but an imperfect image of the real and terrible provocation suffered by the United States. They look upon Cuba as, perhaps, a somewhat retrograde colony, but still the colony of a civilised Power. They see Spain full of a certain picturesque dignity, and resounding with plucky defiance of a foe infinitely stronger than herself, and they are inclined to think the action of this foe somewhat harsh.

To a great extent their sympathies are quickened by the pathetic picture of the excellent woman and her young son who are the chiefs of the Spanish State, and upon whose innocent heads the responsibility for the sins of others is being visited.

Unfortunately, all this does not get rid of the facts that the Cuban problem is one of the most hideous disgraces of the century, and that no well-ordered Government suffering from contamination with it can permanently ignore it. In the first place Cuba is not merely a colony governed on comparatively retrograde principles. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it is a piece of Armenia dropped into the New World. While all around it liberty flourishes, while it has seen the Spanish colonies on the mainland win their independence, and the British colonies in the same hemisphere granted the fullest rights of self-governing communities it has been condemned to an administration little short of mediæval.

Like the pashas of Armenia, its chief functionaries attain their positions by bribery and repay themselves by extortion. Except to drain it of its wealth the mother country does little for it. Scarcely a tenth of the area of the island is under cultivation, and many districts are actually less explored than the wilds of Central Africa. Until a few years ago it was governed by decree, and its Governors were invested with authority which they rarely failed to use oppressively, and which generally they applied with revolting cruelty.

The rebellions which have thus been forced on the maddened natives—whites and blacks alike—have been repressed with disregard for human life and amid horrors which many a Sultan might envy. During the first five years of the last rebellion under Cespedes the Spaniards admitted that they shot 43,500 prisoners, in addition to 13,600 Cubans killed in battle. That was the period of Valmaceda's bloody administration—scarcely more than twenty years ago—when the whole world cried shame on the Spaniards.

Cruelties of this kind naturally beget reprisals, and hence the mode of warfare to-day is on both sides little short of savagery. Eighty thousand men perished fighting in the 1868-78 rebellion, and during the civil war of the last three years over 100,000 lives have been sacrificed to this Cuban Moloch. What European State would tolerate a condition of things like this at its own doors? Since 1849 the United States has been uninterruptedly occupied in policing the coast of Florida in order to prevent filibustering expeditions leaving for Cuba. During the whole of that period she has been plagued in various irritating ways by the disorders in the island—strained relations with Spain, diplomatic difficulties with other Powers, excitement among her own population, injuries to trade, and so forth.

She has now determined to get rid of the nuisance. She has resolved to give peace to the island once and for all. Striking at the root of all the trouble, she has called upon the Spanish Government to yield up the colony it has so unworthily administered. No-one can blame her, and many will applaud her.

Military glory is not to be won by beating Spain, and it is not for that or even for an extension of her dominion that the United States will fight. Her object is to give peace and a stable Government to a spot on the earth's surface which has scarcely known either the one or the other throughout its history. If wars are to be waged at all they could not be undertaken in a better cause.

The *Economist's* Money article in its issue of the 16th ult. is as follows :—

Mainly in consequence of the apprehensions of an outbreak of hostilities between

the United States and Spain, which have been increased since the presentation of Mr. McKinley's Message to Congress last Monday, there has been a further advance in lending and discounting rates within the past few days, and the current charge for three months' bills is fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or only slightly below the official minimum. Thursday's Bank return was less favourable than had been expected, for though notes were shown to have returned from the internal circulation to the extent of £681,000, the stock of coin and bullion was reduced by the sum of £598,000, probably owing chiefly to the early movement of gold to Scotland, for of the amount withdrawn from the Bank only £183,000 on balance was for export. The comparative smallness of the foreign purchases of bar gold is apparently due to the transference of the demand to the continental centres; but it is very doubtful whether our market will be greatly benefited by such a diversion. Meanwhile the hardening tendency of rates is due much less to the position of the Bank reserve than to the feelings of doubt and uncertainty existing as to whether the Cuban question is to be settled by force of arms or by diplomacy, for in the former eventuality, further and more considerable drafts would be made upon the Bank's stock of gold, for money would inevitably become scarcer and dearer in the States while the conflict lasted, and the funds resulting from the large trade balances due from this country, which have so far found employment on this side, would promptly be withdrawn. Under such circumstances, a fresh advance in the Bank rate would have to be resorted to; and the advance in the outside charges for loans and discounts, which has already been considerable, would become still more marked. The market is thus in a state of suspense, and must so remain until it is decided whether there is to be war or peace on the other side of the Atlantic.

The first leading article in the *Economist* is on "The President's Message," and it shows that President McKinley was withheld for a time by his Minister at Madrid, General Woodford, who told him that Spain would give way rather than fight. The President "is a good man of an ordinary type who does not desire the responsibility of war, but strongly wishes to liberate Cuba from what he regards as a cruel and destructive dominion. He is, moreover, sincerely of opinion that it is his duty as Chief of the Executive to carry out the wishes of the American people." Therefore he threatened intervention, but did not mention war; but unfortunately the Spanish people and army regard the interference of the U.S. in Cuba as an insult that can only be wiped out in blood. The *Economist* continues:—

Deeply as we regret the failure of the efforts to maintain peace which have been made on both sides, and the consequences which war must entail on both Powers, we cannot honestly say that for actual hostilities either Power is to be blamed. It is futile to say that America had not international right to intervene in Cuba. Every State has a right to decide for itself when its interests are seriously imperilled, and, if it gives fair warning, to exert its force to put an end to a dangerous situation of affairs. Nobody can deny that Spain has had warning enough, and though Americans may exaggerate, the menace to their interests, it is for them to decide, provided they decided in sincerity, what their interests are. Cuba lies at the very door of the United States, its business is worked mainly with American capital, and the spectacle of its sufferings is almost as visible as if the island were part of the Union itself. Nor is it quite fair to say that in intervening on moral and humanitarian grounds, America is introducing a new practice into international affairs. All religious wars have been based on the same principle, be it sufficient or insufficient, and it was only yesterday that all Europe was asked to destroy Turkey, and very nearly granted the petition, because the Sovereign of Turkey had massacred fewer persons than have perished in misery from the misgovernment of Cuba. On the other hand, it is vain to expect a nation to endure armed interference between its colonies and itself, if only because if it does, it will always

lose those colonies, and Spain in this instance, has shown no undue readiness to pick a quarrel. She has, on the contrary, displayed a good deal of forbearance, hoping, perhaps, that Europe would intervene, and it is only when the votes of Congress proved that all hopes of a pacific arrangement are at an end that she has replied to her adversary in language of defiance. She is in the wrong because she has oppressed Cuba, not because she has refused to submit to dictation from a humane, but, nevertheless, from her point of view, an interfering Power.

This is followed by an article on "The Finances of India," and then comes a very critical one on "The Chartered Company's Report." It is noted that up to the 4th of April, 1898, to which date the returns are brought down, no gold has apparently so far been produced.

We take the following notes from the *Saturday Review*, which is not very strong in the geography of China:—

England, it seems, is not, after all, to lose every point in the struggle regarding China. On Tuesday there came the promising news that a syndicate of our capitalists had acquired from the Government at Peking the right to work a coalfield in the province of Shansi which is capable of supplying the whole world with anthracite for 2,100 years. The region, which is 250 miles long and 40 miles wide, is within 300 miles of Peking; and, by way of the Huangho and the coast of Shantung, the coal can be taken to Weihaiwei readily. The concession, which has been sought for years, perhaps explains why Weihaiwei was chosen by the British Government as the port to be occupied in response to Russia's entry into Port Arthur. As Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton contends, Weihaiwei "is where a secondary base ought to be, as close to its objective as possible, which is the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, where, with a superior fleet, it dominates the position and watches it;" but it is fitted to be an uncommonly good centre of industry. The syndicate have already begun to work the coalfield, in which iron also is abundant; and it is not improbable that before many years are over our new port will be to China what Newcastle and Sheffield are to England.

None of the daily papers seem to have got hold of the curious story that is current in diplomatic circles in Paris about the real fear entertained at the Elysée of a military coup of some sort. The Government are not believed to have acted with sufficient energy and decision during and after the Zola trial, and the quashing of the conviction by the Cour de Cassation aroused a very bitter feeling among the "Colonels"—a feeling that might be very serious if the second trial resulted in as great a fiasco as the first. The weakness of the military party is that they have no prominent General to whose name the troops would rally if it were decided to put aside the amiable nonentities who hold the various portfolios—men whose very names, with the exception, perhaps, of that of M. Hanotaux, are unknown outside the circle of professional politicians.

A high official just returned from India tells us that though in his opinion the forward policy was a great mistake, yet certain good results have followed from the fighting on the frontier. The gallantry of the English officers who refused to lie down or take shelter under the heaviest fire, is talked of not only on the frontier but in every bazaar in Central India. The prestige of the English has gained enormously by the daring of men who, like Colonel John Houghton, always refused to lie down or take cover under fire, but encouraged their men while themselves a mark for every Afridi rifleman. The attitude of the Afridis themselves is in his opinion, just returned from their borders, worth noting. They have throughout the war regarded it, born lovers of fighting as they are, very much as Irishmen regard a faction fight, or perhaps almost as devoted footballers regard a good rough game of "rugger." The families of many of them were in Peshawur during the war, and they used to come in to visit them in intervals of the fighting. They bore no ill-will to their English antagonists, and there was general grief among them at Colonel Houghton's death, for his great stature and fearless exposure of himself under the hottest fire

claimed the admiration of born fighters like these border tribesmen.

The *Saturday* is again strongly against the United States in its first leading article on "The 'Moral Sense' of America." It points out how the insurrection in Cuba has been fomented by the United States, as though it were fair to accuse the United States as a nation of what refugee Cubans have been doing; and it is very sarcastic on the subject of the military preparations that Washington is making. The concluding paragraph of the article is:—

But, say the friends of humanity, this will be a naval war, and the Spaniards have not and cannot now acquire any ships that can stand in line of battle against the fine new American battle-ships. That is quite true, and for that reason the Spaniards will naturally avoid a battle. And so long as a decisive battle is not fought, the Americans will not have the "mastery of the sea," and cannot hope to make any permanent impression on Cuba. Moreover, sea-fighting is such an unknown quantity, that no one can pretend, in a case where there is not manifest and overwhelming superiority, to predict the result. Who could have predicted in the Chili-Peruvian war, that a vessel like the *Huascar* could have held the seas for months, and could have harried port after port on the Chilean coast, in spite of the great superiority of the Chilean fleet? And while the American fleet is tied to the boat between Cuba and Key West, Spain may send out half-a-dozen *Huascars*. Again, the Americans boast of the superior quality of their seamen, but how many of their men are nowadays recruited among the hardy New England fishermen who did such good work in 1812-14? Are they not rather the sweepings of the quays of New York and New Orleans, men who desert their own ships, attracted by the high pay and rosy life of the American Marine, men in whose case real fighting was the last thing thought of? The Spaniards on the other hand, as the memorable battle between the *Huascar*, the *Almirante Cochrane*, and the *Blanco Encalada* testifies, are still capable of sublime heroism and daring on the high seas. And it is not at all clear that Chili, and Peru, and Mexico may not before the fight is over discover that they too have a "moral sense" which is capable of being outraged by oppression and injustice dealt out to their mother-country. And on that point of honour and sentiment your poor Spaniard may, when the pinch comes, prove quite as fluent and perhaps more tenacious than your rich American.

Another article, headed "Dignity and Impudence," is intended to show the moral superiority of the Spaniards. Mr. H. W. Wilson gives a sketch of the probable naval operations in the Atlantic; there is an imitation of Walt Whitman, in which the old poet is made to revisit the earth to advocate the Spanish cause: there is an article praising Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as the author of a thoroughly Radical Budget; and there is a very good account of the recent Russian coup in Corea.

After reading the *Saturday*, it is a pleasure to turn to the much more sober-minded and thoughtful *Spectator*. It says in a Note:—

The attitude of the Continent in regard to the struggle is very curious. When England and the United States are squabbling the European Press always professes an intense cordiality for America, but in reality the Continental peoples do not love the Republic. Now they are in full cry, especially in Paris, against this insulting and arrogant Power which dares to act without considering the feelings of the Concert of Europe. Fortunately public opinion here is quite sound, and strongly, if decorously and prudently, with America,—the half-hearted grumbings of a few, and they are a very few, London Dailies, matters little. The only genuine touch of feeling for Spain entertained anywhere here is that which always goes to "the under-dog." Spain has some supporters because she is thought to be so weak and the States so strong. The real test of public opinion is the admitted fact that the Government, even if they wanted to, which they certainly do not, could not show the slightest hostility to

the States without creating an opposition so strong that it would bring them to ruin.

Another Note which will be read with interest here is the following :—

Sir Edward Grey delivered a very effective speech at Hartlepool on Wednesday. He congratulated the country on the victory of Atbara, while reserving the question of the best policy to pursue in the Sudan. We had undertaken the re-conquest of that "country," and as the work had to be done, it was pleasant to see it done so well. As regards the Far East, however, he considered the action of the Government tardy, unwise, and weak. It was tardy because they knew of the Russian intention to occupy Port Arthur three years ago, and if they considered that step an injurious one they should have resisted it then. It was unwise because unless vast sums were spent on Weihaiwei we could not make it an equivoque for Port Arthur, and owing to our trading interests we should have sought a base nearer the centre. And it was weak because the Government made admirable speeches, quite counsels of perfection, and then did not act up to them. With much of this we agree, but no one knows better than Sir Edward Grey, that Governments constantly do what they can, and not what they wish, and that the Government of a free State is often compelled by opinion to "act" when it thinks sitting still the wisest policy. Sir Edward Grey, we note, does not trust Russian assurances as to trade, and is much afraid of our losing commerce "even by small handicaps."

In the first leading article, headed "War," the *Spectator* shows "that the best, and also the most powerful, people in both nations have most earnestly desired peace, and have striven their hardest to avoid a collision. The final word in both countries as regards war has to be said by persons extremely anxious to prevent war." There is a good article on "The International Effect of the War," and a very readable one on "The Battle of the Atbara." "The 'Yellow Peril' in a New Shape" shows, by the success our officers have had with the Egyptian troops, how a capable soldier may yet raise a force of Asiatics or Africans who may overwhelm Europe :—

The application of these remarks is, we think, sufficiently clear. In the first place, the offer of any white Power to discipline and organise dark troops is a diplomatic step of the highest importance, which may be honest or insidious, but in either case is sure, if accepted, to produce consequences of a far-reaching character. In the second place, there is no guarantee, if any dark Power produces or hires a good soldier, against his creating a formidable army. In the third place, we are all too confident by half in the ability of Europe to dominate Asia and Africa with ease. The white race may be able, probably from its possession of scientific knowledge and all means of oceanic transport it is able, to conquer Asia and Africa, but it will have hard work to do, the time occupied will be very considerable, and the work may be interrupted from time to time by disastrous incidents which will half incline the invaders to give it up.

There is a very amusing small-type article on "The Local Paper."

The following note is from the *Westminster Budget*. English residents at Shanghai sending to Ceylon and India for their tea is, no doubt, not entirely imaginary; and "the Tschang-Tschih-Tung" is excellent :—

The Chinese mandarins, in order to save themselves pain, appear to be at present hiding their heads in the sand as the ostriches are popularly supposed to do. One of them, however, has determined to make the best of the position, and he sees no reason why, if the foreigner cannot be turned out of China, he should not be made of some service. The refusal of the authorities to allow the introduction of modern machinery and modern methods of cultivation into the tea plantations has gone far to ruin the once extensive trade in tea that China carried on with Europe. English residents at Shanghai have, it is said, found it cheaper to send to Ceylon and India for their tea than to buy from the Chinese

planter at their very door. But the Tschang Tschih-tung, Governor of the great provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, decided to overthrow the old prejudices that prevented the employment of modern methods of cultivation, and there is no reason why the Celestial Empire should not again become one of the great tea-growing districts of the world. It is another proof that

"Ill blows the wind that profits nobody."

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Woman's Work in the Far East. May, 1898. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press.

It has been wisely observed that those persons who do most good are least conscious of it: whilst the man or woman having but a single virtue is like the hen with one chicken—the solitary chicken calling forth an amount of clucking and scratching worthy of a whole brood. It is very opportune, therefore, that the frontispiece and opening article of the May number of *Woman's Work* should have for subject the late Mrs. Mateer, who, with no selfish aims, but diligently and unostentatiously, sought the good of others. Within the limitations of this notice it is impossible to do justice to the admirable manner in which Mrs. Mills has prepared this *In Memoriam* notice. A glance at the early life and education of Mrs. Mateer is followed by a brief summary of the various active labours that were spread over or rather crushed into her thirty-four years' of missionary life. One paragraph we take the liberty of quoting:—"During the famine of 1888 she went with Dr. Mateer to the famine districts and took an active part in the distribution of relief, especially did she tell the Gospel story to the crowds of women who daily thronged the place where she stayed. Dr. Mateer being compelled to leave some five or six weeks before the close, she took the whole burden upon herself and supervised the distribution of aid to an enrolment of over fifty thousand and settled up the accounts. When about to leave, the leading men of the villages assisted, combined and presented her with a *wan min san*, a large silken canopy, or umbrella, with flowing curtains, inscribed with a suitable motto and the names of the two hundred and twenty villages aided. Such a testimonial is sometimes given to popular and meritorious officers when leaving their posts. They provided for Mrs. Mateer an official chair with outriders and bands of music, and forming a procession escorted her in official state through the principal streets of the *hsien* city in the midst of the famine district, and took formal leave of her a mile beyond the city. It was simply a recognition of her worth which the Chinese of all classes were quick to see and appreciate."

Wherever the young men from Tung-chou College have gone the death of Mrs. Mateer [will be keenly felt; but she will live in the lives of the many who came into helpful contact with her. "She lives in that subtle influence of a noble life, nobly lived, that widens and broadens as the years roll on until it knows no bounds."

Various articles deal with work in Chaochoufu, Chengtu, Hangchow, Peking, and elsewhere, by ladies of different missionary societies. The manner in which the question is asked: "Shall we open schools as evangelising agencies?" gives promise of the discussion being continued in future numbers. We trust full prominence will be given to the various phases of this important subject. The subject of anti-footbinding is not lost sight of, an account being given of the meetings of the *Tien Tsu Hui*, held by Mrs. Little.

The various articles are so uniformly earnest in purpose that it is difficult to pick out any one for special reference. Mrs. Parker's paper (with poem) on "Our

Amahs" ranks high, however, as a sympathetic paper: whilst Miss Haygood's article on "The Life of the Missionary as related to His Work and to other Lives" is especially stimulating. A characteristic feature of "Glimpses and Gleanings," and "Notes and Queries," is the wide area from which information is obtained. We are glad to note that work in Tibet has a notice.

NEW MUSIC.

Doux Bagatelles, by M. Vela.

"*Sport and Gossip*" Waltz, by M. Vela.
"Pearl of the East" Waltz, by Arthur G. Ward.

Robinson's *Album of Music*, No. 1, Christmas, 1897.

The Robinson Piano Co.:—Hongkong, Singapore, Shanghai.

The two *bagatelles* by Commr. Vela, dedicated to his gifted pupils, Miss Jansen and Miss Edith Jansen, are charming little trifles which should find a place in the *répertoire* of violinists. No. 1, *Serenatella*, written in the *bolero* form, is a bright little piece, while No. 2, a *Petite Berceuse* of a naturally placid character, affords an agreeable variety to the livelier measure of the former movement.

The Waltz *Sport and Gossip*, by the same composer and inscribed to his friend *Daybreak*, while hardly displaying great originality, for it is very hard to strike a new vein in the waltz line, is remarkable for its pretty rhythms and refinement and betrays the hand of sound musicianship. It should find a place in our ball-room programmes for many seasons to come. *Pearl of the East* Waltz is another composition which possesses considerable merit and has doubtless become popular in Hongkong, the residence of the composer. The Robinson Piano Co. should be much commended for their enterprise in publishing an *Album of Music*. The one under notice is dated Christmas 1897, and contains several attractive numbers, among others being a taking little song, *Oh! listen, sweet one*, by James Orange, and a March entitled *Eastern Wedding*, with a curious theme, composed by N. Ruchwaldy.

All the compositions noticed above are nicely printed and provided with appropriate covers, the printer being Mr. C. G. Röder, Leipzig.

Facts and Fancies about Java, by Miss Augusta de Wit. Singapore, *Straits Times* Press, 1898.

There is no department of literature in which woman shows to more advantage than in books of travel. Few will dispute that a letter from a woman residing abroad is generally more interesting reading than one written by a man. Small details which give life to the picture are apt to escape the masculine eye, but a woman seizes upon them instantly with unerring instinct and presents them to the reader with a tender grace which invests them with earnest significance or humorous suggestion. When to this power of observation are added a rich vocabulary and a vein of poetic imagination, we have an authoress equipped with just those attributes which make her delightful. Miss de Wit possesses all these qualities in an eminent degree, and the picturesque subject she has chosen is one which gives full scope to her powers. The following painting of a sunset will give some idea of the colours with which her palette is provided—"The great sun stands flaming in the dizzy heights; from the scorched field to the incandescent zenith the air is one blaze, motionless and white-hot, in which the tall tamarinds stand sere and grey, the grass shrivels up to a tawny hay, and the bare soil stiffens and cracks. The intolerable day is past. People, returning home from the town, see a roseate sheen playing over roofs and walls, a long crimson cloud sailing

high overhead. Those walking on the Plain behold an apocalyptic heaven and a transfigured earth—a firmamental conflagration—eruptions of scarlet flame through incarnadined cloud, runnels of fire darting athwart the melting gold and translucent green of the horizon; hill-tops changed into craters and tall trees into fountains of zodiacal light."

A very interesting account is given both of the European and native life in Java, and the impression is made that, on the whole, the Dutch are benevolent rulers. The Botanical Gardens, said to be the finest in the world, must be an earthly paradise, and we have seldom read a more fascinating description of any place. The residents in Java are fortunate in having a delightful hill country within reach, where refuge may be found amidst glorious surroundings from the intense heat of the plains. The Javanese drama and some interesting native customs are happily sketched. No politics, no statistics, and no burning questions are allowed to introduce one dull page into a book which will be read with pleasure from cover to cover. We regret that we cannot compliment the publishers on the printing, which leaves much to be desired.

Drake and the Tudor Navy. With a *History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power.* By Julian S. Corbett. 2 vols., 8vo. With portrait, 24 plates (8 charts), and 14 illustrations in the text (6 charts). Longmans, Green & Co., London, New York, and Bombay. 1898.

In the preface to this most interesting and valuable work Mr. Corbett says that his principal object in writing is to restore Francis Drake to the position he once held as one of the great military figures of the Reformation. It must be granted that his object will be secure of attainment if the book receives the attention it deserves. A well-written and comprehensive introduction traces for us the growth of the Royal Navy under the Tudor Henries and deals especially with the advance which marked the reign of Henry VIII, due largely to that monarch's direct superintendence. Here is pointed out the rise of a new school of Naval Architecture in England, breaking away from the orthodox long-built type of ship and tending towards the round merchantman type and to the utter suppression of the "galley." How speedy and widespread this influence was, a comparison of the type of vessel at the battle of Lepanto with that used in the Spanish Armada will suffice to show. Drake stands with one hand in the mediæval, and one in the modern naval age. In his biography we have enshrined the history of the birth of the modern English Navy and of Modern Naval Tactics, and the story of the beginning of the rapid decline of the naval supremacy of the Spanish Empire.

The first volume is devoted to the history of Drake, the darling of Romance, world-famed Captain and scourge of the Spanish Main. Of his early childhood it is interesting to read that the eldest son of Lord Russell of Henry VIII's Council was his godfather and gave him his own name of Francis. The Drakes were cousins to the Hawkins' and a Hawkins married a Trelawney. Russell, Drake, Hawkins, Trelawney, how large these names loom in the history of the Early Reformation period in England! Drake was "born with the revolt of England from Rome" and no man did more to make that revolt successful and sure. The Church that used Philip II as her agent fought with harder weapons than Papal Bulls and had to be met on other fields than those of literary warfare. England will not easily forget what she owes to men like Drake who did thus meet her and give back blow for blow, with a little added, to vindicate the right of national and religious liberty.

Mr. Corbett founds an ingenious and very plausible theory upon evidence gathered from the Drake memoirs that Francis spent his early years on a navy hulk near Chatham, and here upon the Kentish seas acquired "that expert knowledge of the sea which enabled him to carry out a great naval revolution and make of maritime warfare a sailor's art."

It is to the father, Edmund, that we can trace the spiritual influences so noteworthy a feature of the life of our great Admiral. "Remember," the father wrote, "remember my wish to be new set in the beginning of the Romans, and so trim the Book and keep it in bosom and feed upon. Make much of the Bible I here send thee." To quote our author: "We can here see the making of the man in whose hatred of Spaniard and Papist there was always a 'sweetening of the love of God, in whose high-handed and least defensible exploits there sounds a note of sincerity that rings true, and with whose moods of reckless daring was always mixed some sober calculation and something of a childlike faith that Heaven was listening to his prayers."

The first great epoch in the life of Drake was his association with his great kinsman Hawkins. To the widespread belief in the dominant Spanish Empire some obstinate Englishmen could not be brought to assent. Chief among them was John Hawkins, who, when he found how profitable a field the New World offered for his cargoes of living merchandise, insisted on his right as an Englishman to his share of the world's commerce. He boldly challenged the monopoly and "in 1562 sailed to open the great commercial struggle that ended with the downfall of Spain." Thus in the 16th century when Government would not, or could not, venture to insist upon Treaty rights—for such existed—a Trading Company, with John Hawkins at its head, and, it was whispered, a Queen among its shareholders, sent ships across the sea to war with a great empire for an "open market." In this great school Drake learned his actual seamanship.

Mr. Corbett rightly complains in this volume, that "a love of the picturesque has tempted our maritime authors to give the Elizabethan captains an air of lawless and irresponsible corsairs." This they were not. More honourable in their dealing than their enemies, they made war according to the "law of reprisal" of that day fairly and with credit. What their enemies did not call piracy it all becomes their heirs to misname. Of Hawkins we read: "He was never such a man. To him had been committed the assertion of the doctrine that to forbid the Spanish Indies to the commerce of a friendly nation was a breach of International Law . . . His mode of preaching may have been too strenuous, but in every act we see the deliberate and statesmanlike conduct of a man with a great policy to guide and a full sense of the dignity of his mission."

Drake was one who suffered in the treachery at San Juan de Ulua, that black deed which sowed a seed of bitter revengefulness in the minds of English seamen, and of which the Spaniards reaped so dire a harvest. Drake never forgot or forgave this. After agreeing upon articles of peace, while the English ships lay defenceless in harbour, at a given signal from Don Martin Enriquez, commandant of the port, the assassination of the leaders was attempted and the vessels attacked. Every Englishman ashore save three, one of whom was Drake, was massacred. The attack, however, sudden and premeditated as it was, met with an heroic and successful defence. Spite of this, Hawkins played the part of a more than honourable gentleman in returning unharmed the ten hostages left in his hands. "By every law of arms it was his right to have butchered them, but not a hair of their heads was touched; they had nothing but praises of their gentle treatment."

Such was not a school of bloodthirsty pirates.

We have sketched for us in vivid chapters Drake's famous voyage to Nombre de Dios, his march overland to the attack, and his capture of the mule trains. The whole-souled contempt that he felt for the Spaniards breathes in his every act. Did he want food? What easier than to take it from the Spaniards. Did he seek harbourage? What more natural than to use Spanish harbours? Thus for more than a fortnight, we read, he rode at anchor in the harbour of Cartagena. The account of the great "Voyage of Circumnavigation" follows, marred perhaps in the telling by the over-laborious attention devoted to the case of Thomas Doughty and his death sentence.

The episode of the deification of Drake by the North American Indians is noteworthy on account of the dreams of a New England Empire awakened in him. "The vision of a great English Empire in the West which these savage ceremonies raised in Drake's mind made him unwilling, though they smacked of treason and idolatry, to refuse the royal and divine honours paid him; and considering to what good end God had brought them to pass or what honour and profit it might bring to our country in time to come, in the name of her most Excellent Majesty he took the sceptre, crown, and dignity of the said country into his hand." Francis Drake, by the grace of God and goodwill of the people, King of North America when Presidential elections were thoughts unborn. Kind treatment and honourable dealing—equally rare in those days in such connection—established his relations with the native races on a footing of goodwill.

We could wish that the true history of Francis Drake as set forth in this first volume might be represented in a cheap form for popular reading. There were never romance so fascinating or history so inspiring.

In the second volume of the work we are brought to the period of Drake's official connection with the Elizabethan Navy and his share in the preparations for the overthrow of the Armada.

After reading the result of Mr. Corbett's researches, one is forced to the conclusion, that, had the counsels of Drake been followed earlier by the Queen, instead of the parsimonious policy she loved and which so nearly proved her ruin, the Armada never could have reached the English Channel. The orthodox party wished the Navy to be "tied to the coast in apron strings." "The best defensive policy is the strong offensive," urged Drake, but in vain until the opportunity had passed.

A heavy blow is struck by this work at the popular view of the Armada; namely, that it was a battle of the giant and the pigmy. It is a pleasing fiction for an Englishman to hold, but says, Mr. Corbett, fiction it is. Comparing Empires such it was, but comparing navies such it was not. The English ships had lesser tonnage, and fewer men, but they were better armed, faster sailers, and above all, more skilfully handled. "Of the individual superiority of the English warships there seems no doubt. . . . The Venetians, who best could judge, had long considered that England was superior to all its neighbours at sea." We learn too that England is no stranger to the idea of splendid isolation. In reporting upon the naval preparations in England at this time the French Ambassador explains "that the English calculate upon fighting their enemy at sea before permitting him to land, being of the opinion that though all the world should be in league against them, yet by these precautions they would be able to defend themselves."

A good deal of modern misapprehension as to Drake's official relation to the Government and Navy is perhaps due to the fact that the official figure-head of the English fleet was Howard of Effingham, Lord

High Admiral. How affairs really stood and how they appeared to contemporaries we learn from Fuller: "True, Howard was no deep seaman, but he had skill to know those that had more skill than himself . . . and was ruled by experienced men in sea matters." Drake was the soul of the English fleet. "Abroad Howard's name was never mentioned . . . the navy of England is Drake . . . it is he who for every statesman and historian in Europe is the real protagonist." Of the great captain's personality and character much is learned through the patient researches published here. There is here a copy of a letter sent by Drake to Fox the Martyrologist upon his return from the "singing of the King of Spain's beard." After describing the success of the venture he says, "I do assure myself you have faithfully remembered us in your prayers . . . Our enemies are many but our Protector commanded the whole world." Again in a letter sent to the Council: "God bless us and give us grace to live in his fear, so shall the enemy have no cause to triumph over us." Thus, says the author, "it was always with him, get all you can from the science of the day and for the rest there is prayer. It was thus in the very spirit of Cromwell he went out to humble God's enemies with a Bible in one pocket and a military textbook in the other."

There are many stirring descriptive passages in this work, notably the graphic account (Vol. II. p. 390 sqq.) of the fight between the merchant ship *Centurion* of London and six Spanish galleys off Gibraltar, but we must refer the reader to the work itself. It cannot be said to be without blemishes. The style is uneven, involved sentences are too numerous, the punctuation needs revision, the necessary comma being oftentimes sadly to seek, but these are minor things. The historical value of the work and its unflinching interest combine to make its claim on the reader irresistible. Here we may breathe again the air of these stirring Reformation times, here trace the beginnings of an Empire greater than Spain knew, and live with those who served their God and country faithfully, with honour to themselves and benefits undreamed of to their children.

W. N. B.

Outports.

CHINGCHOU—SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The reversion of

WEIHAWEI TO THE BRITISH

has filled us with as much astonishment almost as the seizure of Kiaochow Bay by the Germans. This has however given a decided check to visions of German occupation and Russian aggression, and we trust will give time to the distracted Chinese Government to look round and gather its wits together.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

These successive blows to officialdom in this province have caused the baser sort to assert themselves in unpleasant ways, amongst others by highway robbery, which is becoming quite an ordinary incident of travel at least to Chinese wayfarers.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor of this province H.E. Chang Ju-mei has, on his circuit round the district, passed through this city lately. One of the staff of the English Baptist Mission resident here was granted an interview and was affably and kindly received precedence being granted him over several *chihhsien* or district magistrates who were waiting to see him. H.E. was very complimentary in his remarks on the work of the missionaries. He complained of the inefficiency of the troops he had just been re-

viewing, spoke with feeling on China's sorrow, the Yellow River, and expressed his fears that the opening of the waterways throughout the empire would lead to friction. He enquired particularly concerning the war between the United States and Spain, and was anxious to know which country had justice on its side.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN

is causing some of our friends from the States considerable excitement. One can hardly look upon it as more than a bluff on the part of Spain to escape in a more or less dignified way from an intolerable strain in her Cuban relationships. We shall see. We have had

THE "FU K'AO."

or prefectural examination, going on for some weeks' past in this city. The students have visited the museum in connection with the E.B. mission buildings in large numbers. In conversation they all seemed to avoid allusion to recent political movements in the province, and appeared to be more or less restless and uneasy. Do they share the feeling of their countrymen in the capital and are conscious of disgrace and humiliation? Who can tell?

The examination of

MILITARY CANDIDATES

is now coming on, and the would-be successful candidates still show their skill or want of it in shooting the arrow from the primitive bow: *cui bono?*

12th May.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INTERIOR WATERWAYS.

The editorial on "Lord Salisbury" in the Friday morning *Daily News* says: "We do not want to be told what the policy of Great Britain is . . . We want to see that policy in action." This expresses the feelings of the Chinkiang business community in regard to the opening of the inland waterways. The long-hoped-for, much-talked-about, and several times almost realised opening of the Grand Canal to points above the Yangtze and between here and Soochow, seems now as near as was the water from which Tantalus tried so hard to quench his thirst. However, we feel that our hopes will be better rewarded than were the desires of Tantalus, and that very soon a full force of small steamtugs will be puffing out their black smoke, and making their un-ecstasial noise between here and Tsingkiangp'u.

ONLY IN READINESS.

A notice was seen in one of the Shanghai papers some time ago, saying that a Chinese company had already begun to ply between here and Yangchow. There are three steamtugs lying alongside one of the wharves ready to move at a minute's notice from Peking. But as that has not yet come they rest quietly day and night, while the native boatmen go on their way rejoicing.

Although the boatmen and the people in general are quiet, yet there seems to be a feeling of

UNREST

among the natives. No storm is raging but the waters are troubled. One of our community recently returned from a trip up the river to Ichang. He thinks Nanking and Chinkiang are the only places along the river that present friendly appearances. But even here when the natives are questioned closely, we find there is some suspicion that either Spain is making an effort to recover the Philippines, or that Sir Robert Hart is about to meddle with the Likin business over which he has no control. In order then to prevent rash actions anywhere along the line,

A CHINESE GUN BOAT

is anchored in the river, and thirty or more small canal boats, with a gun on the prow of

each and fancy flags waving above, are stationed at the north entrance to the Grand Canal. But all of these things without do not disturb us for we have enough to do at home to keep busy. At a recent meeting of the

CHINKIANG NAVY LEAGUE

some "things without" were discussed, but principally such things as would be productive of unity especially among the English-speaking races.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

is busy looking after the interests of the settlement. They are to be congratulated on the large Bund front which they have reclaimed and preparations to make more extensive additions in the near future. They try to keep a close eye on the

SANITARY CONDITION

of the settlement. A garbage cart drawn by a well-kept pony, and a watering cart for the dry season give us improved advantages; while the water supply from the middle of the river is not to be compared with the water which was once used from among the boats on the river.

OUR RECREATION GROUND

grows apace. Soon the tennis player will have spacious, well-levelled courts on which to while away the hours of departing day, while those who prefer to only sit and look will have neat pavilions for their special accommodation. The Road Fund and the Recreation Funds have all been handed over to one and the same Committee so that a double work with practically the same object in view has only the one head. Chinkiang's recreation futures can hardly be surpassed anywhere along the Yangtze. Shooting, horseback riding, wheeling, walking, rowing, and other good healthful exercises can here be found.

Don't forget to look out at Chinkiang when you take an outing on the railroad to Nanking.

23rd May.

NORTH KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FAMINE RELIEF.

Dr. Davis of Soochow has given notice of the money kindly subscribed to the Hsiichou famine fund by friends in Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking, and Chinkiang:—
He has reported \$1,050.60
Besides this Mr. and Mrs. Walker of Chinkiang have sent 11.06
Mr. Sydenstricker a further collection of 9.20

\$1,070.86

This with the sum subscribed at Hsiichou makes the sum more than \$1,100.00

The Chinese in the South have done nobly in sending aid to the sufferers. 320,000 *tiao* ("strings" of cash). Nearly \$400,000 have been received here in Hsiichou for distribution in the ten suffering districts. Of this sum 30,000 *tiao* have been distributed in Hsiichou and 70,000 in Pichou, a small sub-prefecture under Hsiichou control. This money is in the hands of a noted famine relief agent named Yen, and called

YEN "THE MERITORIOUS."

Much difficulty has been found everywhere in plans for giving aid. The most practical plan has been to visit each man's home and see his surroundings and give him an order for the money he needs. This prevents crowding and keeps away from getting a double share. Besides a fairer estimate of the needs can be got by such a visit.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT.

Your readers may be interested in an amusing and characteristic incident that came under our notice. The relief agent Yen insisted that the elder of the section

十分 should feed him and his helpers, while the distribution was going on. The elder refused, and Yen then left without making the distribution. The people justly blamed their elder and the democratic or indignant spirit asserting itself they came in crowds and carried off every portable object the elder had. In his extremity he appealed to Yen for help. Yen, willing to distribute to the people, proposed to them that they bring the goods back and he would make the distribution. They then produced about half. The elder would not agree to taking a half. Yen could do no more, so like water when it has to move goes down at the easiest place, he turned to the mob and said: "Take these things all back home with you again." The elder was brought to the last extremity and losing face and all at one time, he fell on his knees and said: "Any terms, any terms you make. Give me the things and come and stay with me."

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT

will illustrate the way many a good purpose has been thwarted. A leading merchant and banker here brought 7,000 bean-cakes, and proposed to distribute to the most needy in certain wards on certain days. The first distribution was made. The second day the less needy that he had not reached surrounded his store 300 strong. It took the united efforts of the soldiers and his eloquence to disperse the mob. Then he sold the cakes, but at a reduced price and the jam was so great that some are reported as crushed to death. He says: "It is hard to do a good thing." On receipt of the

MONEY NOTED ABOVE

we applied to the magistrate for his direction and protection. He was in a quandary. If he sanctioned our going and something occurred to us America might cause his political failure. If he did not let us go he would be despised by the people. So after several days' reflection he put 2 foot soldiers and 10 horsemen and the head man or *tipao* of the section at our disposal.

MISSIONARY DISTRIBUTION.

We were quite a company and scared some children so that they would not lead us to their homes, fearing we were coming to arrest them for some of their misdeeds. This company was a necessity in only one or two instances. Then the road was filled with beggars from other sections all kneeling across the road. They seemed to think that if they could just get their hands on the foreign gentleman (*laoyeh*) their wants would be supplied. The soldiers held back some of the most persistent while we pushed on. The sight of the red coats and the Erfurt repeating rifles awed them.

THE DESTITUTION

was even greater than anticipated. At a distance the family at a doorway looked like people, but with a nearer view seemed more like frames with bees-wax-like skins drawn over them. The proportion in the most pressing distress was not half however. The money we distributed was given to 1,296 families. This will give them a little grain to mix with the greens till harvest. Of course we were allowed to see all the misery, and it was pitiful to see men who should have been strong and active so weak that the slightest exercise was burdensome. The elm trees were stripped of their bark, the lower limbs of the willows stripped of their leaves, and caterpillars and snails were eaten when they could be gotten. The fever patients, typhus and malaria, lay around in every direction. Often they were in the court on a pile of straw; often they would be groaning deliriously in the dark ill-smelling rooms.

THE PEOPLE WERE GRATEFUL

for the help given, and since the distribution was made we have received requests from the elders of half-a-dozen other

sections urging us to come and render aid in their neighbourhood. We were treated very kindly by the leading men of the sections where we distributed, our company of 20 men and 10 horses did not cost us a cent while there, and they in their straits did the best they could for us. A nice cart was sent for us. It was silk lined wrapped with bamboo and capped with brass, while we were taken to the home of the leading man of the section. We might say to his castle, for it was surrounded with deep ditches and good walls and had two square towers, four stories high, running up above his brick dwellings. His flower-gardens, pavilions, and rare and fragrant flowers are perhaps the most beautiful in this part of Kiangsue.

HE IS A VIRTUAL LORD

in his neighbourhood and "when he coughs half-a-dozen men stand up." At the door perhaps a hundred of his own neighbours get a daily pittance. He, though the owner of 6,000 acres of land, is poor enough this year and the children of his own personal servants are pale and thin. As we went in a woman outside his courtyard toiling up a path to her hut was wearily carrying a basket heaped up with willow leaves, her supper. Could any of the foreigners or Chinese who have contributed to this relief fund have seen where their money went they would have been glad they had sent it.

Hsiichien, 16th May.

TAIYUAN, SHANSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANSI WAKING UP.

Shansi is really rubbing its eyes and is likely to be awake before long. Request has been made for instruction in English by some secretaries at the Governor's *yamen*, and Mr. Hoddle has undertaken to form a class for them. This has met several times in a set of hired rooms beautifully done up—it is whispered, at the expense of the Governor. The pupils pay a fairly large sum, from the native point of view, for the lessons, which is considered a proof of their interest and also of their discernment of a profit to accrue from the acquisition of our language. Some of the men promise well, I understand.

A WEIRD DISCOVERY.

There is a great deal of excitement abroad just now because of a discovery which goes far to clear up the causes of the prevalent throat and headache trouble. It seems that some strange person, who has been heard of by many and seen by a few, has been going about with a small basin of food and offering it to whoever would accept it. Appetite is keen with many folks and the chance of a meal for nothing is not to be sniffed at, and so those who partook were not a few. And it seemed that when they had eaten to the full they were surprised to find the bowl no emptier than when they began! What they had been eating was the seed of the disease. None of those who so greedily ate the offered food seemed to have an idea of foul play until they had satisfied their hunger; and even then, they allowed the deceiver to go away scot free with his basin of pestilential pottage. That basin would fetch something if one could get possession of it: it would be more curious than any curio yet obtained by collectors. I shall keep my eyes open and make a bid for it when I fall in with its owner.

CHINA'S GREAT GENERAL.

On the night of the 10th of May, the great General Tung Fu-hsiang came into the city to have an interview with the Governor. He left early on the following morning. He has something between eight and ten thousand soldiers under his command. These troops are on their way to Shantung to keep down the people, of whom it is reported that they are ready to rise up in

rebellion. They are said to have evidenced this readiness by many overt acts of sedition.

MILITARY JUSTICE.

Tung Fu-hsiang has had to decapitate 200 men for lawless deeds on their way from Hsiaufu in Shensi to this place. What a proportion! These are villains who are to be set over lesser villains probably.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

It is now six or seven years ago, that during a time of drought the people rose up in the

PINGYANG DISTRICT

and flung the telegraph poles to the ground. Several men were beheaded at the time for this work of destruction but the chief instigator of the deed escaped. He has, by the treachery of a cousin, been taken quite recently and paid the death penalty for his rashness of six years ago.

AN ENQUIRY FOR BRITISH DEGREES.

There are enquiries being made as to the sum of money for which the British degree of Bachelor of Arts can be bought. Some office-seekers feel certain that they could secure immediate promotion if they could stave to the Emperor that they were in possession of this degree, and they are ready to pay a good sum for it. Anybody who can give directions as to the cost of these articles and where they are to be purchased would confer a favour upon the would-be purchasers.

AN ATTACK ON THE C.I.M.

I hear that some of Tung Fu-hsiang's braves made an attack upon the China Inland Mission premises at Pingyao-shien. I cannot vouch for the truth of this report, though I think it not at all unlikely. The courage of these heroes in assaulting the peaceable and carrying all before them where there is no enemy, can only be contrasted with their amazing swiftness of retreat and readiness to yield when brought into contact with a foe at whom they ought to strike. The foreign complications have stirred up a great amount of interest. China has

NO PATRIOTS IN SHANSI.

The whole of the questioning has always been what would be the best course to take to win the approval of the rulers of that country which might annex Shansi!

12th May.

TEHNGANFU, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE EXAMINATIONS

were concluded earlier than had been anticipated, and the Literary Chancellor left here in time to reach Houpangfu before the date fixed for examination there. The excitement caused by the newer subjects for examination soon subsided, only however to be followed by more excitement and greater fear caused by possibilities of danger arising from the wide-spread poverty here.

ROBBERY AND VIOLENCE.

Long continued rains delayed the ripening of the wheat and the avarice of the grain-holding classes led to many attacks upon and robbery of the latter. Night after night violent seizures of grain by the hungry masses occurred on all hands. These robberies caused the mandarins to issue proclamations calling upon the rice merchants to reduce the price of grain. They failed to produce any reduction. Robberies and sufferings increased. To help the poor and relieve the distress the official granaries were opened for sale of rice to the needy at cheap rates, each adult being allowed to purchase half a *tau*. This relief work was abused. One rice merchant was discovered buying large quantities and selling at a large profit. He was justly and severely fined by the district magistrate. This disposal of the granary rice has been a help but suffering still continues.

Food is higher in price than it has been during the past forty years.

The attention of the richer merchants was called to placards posted up on the walls near each of the four gates. The plan propounded was to attack first the Mission compound, with seizure of all that was valuable and driving out of the foreigners; then to attack and ransack the chief native banks, and the two largest opium hong. The vigilance of the officials prevented any attacks within the city. But in the country, the rice barns of the chief banker were attacked and emptied.

RAINS

have been long continued and the weather is damp and unseasonable. If the weather were to clear the wheat would yield a good harvest. Much more rain will rot it.

A GOOD WORD.

During these disquieting times the officials have been ceaseless in their efforts to keep the missionaries and their compounds safe.

SUICHOU.

The efforts to arrest the leaders of the riots of last year have not been successful. Frequent communications are forwarded from the Suichou mandarin to the censors who are endeavouring to arrest and forward the culprits to prison.

CLEVER ARREST.

An important arrest has been made of one who was prominent in last year's trouble. He and three others have been busy attacking rich families and taking all they could lay hands on. They had announced their next attack when the owner of the house to be robbed and censors invited the men to a feast under pretence of dividing the rice among the band of robbers and so prevent the looting of the house. These men fell into the well-laid snare, they were overpowered, bound, and escorted under a guard of some four hundred people to Suichou, where for some time they will be prevented from ransacking other homes. A few more arrests of these terrible and during thieves will give general satisfaction.

A NEW CHAPEL.

The long frost and heavy rains have prevented the commencement of work on the new chapel behind the village, where the members were so badly treated last year. The erection and opening will be consummated it is hoped about September. It will seat two hundred people. Chapel, furniture, etc., will be defrayed by subscriptions from the local church.

YINGTSENHSIEN.

Here as in other districts robberies have been frequent and large. The district magistrate's *yamen* was broken into, and several thousand ounces of opium as well as other valuables stolen. The perpetrator was traced and arrested after having been concerned in a larger robbery at an important town, fifteen miles off. He was summarily decapitated.

The magistrate has been called to Wuchang to interview the Governor; one rumour says in connection with four murders, which he has been loth to examine into: another in reference to the appointment to be made at the Likin bureau. The special objects of the Likin bureau here are the salt and gypsum mines. This city is the second best appointment in the prefecture, and doubtless if the first rumour be true the

"CHHSIEN"

will retain office by judicially using some of the silver he successfully gathers in annually. The Commissioner who came to examine into the irregularities of the Salt Commissioner recently recalled, has returned to Wuchang to give his report. The city is full of rumours concerning the Englishmen to be appointed here.

AS A CONSEQUENCE

the English mission here could be prosperous, did it accept the money from those who wish to purchase English degrees,

get recommendations for employment by the English "Likin *Laoyeh*," or obtain reduction of taxes as members of the English church, or receive help in litigation or deliverance from fraud. The district magistrate has sent a communication to the missions here, guaranteeing protection to missionaries in their stations or when travelling. It is a brief message and seems to be issued owing to the Imperial edict of last month.

15th May.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PAST WEEK

has been very uneventful locally, and there is very little to write about. The weather has been fine, with a rising temperature, and the rains still keep off.

The invitations have long since been issued for a reception at Government House on the Queen's Birthday, but if the present heat is maintained it is to be feared that General and Mrs. Black will not find the rather limited capacity of Government House over-taxed by the attendance, although many will go out of compliment to the hosts.

THE PLAGUE.

This fell visitant is still with us though I am glad to say that the number of cases is on the decline. Yesterday the number of cases reported was only ten, but there were fifteen deaths. Any decrease, however, is welcome. Of the soldiers who were seized with this disease, only one has fallen a victim; the rest are recovering. Another sailor belonging to the *Bonaventure* has somehow contracted it, but it is hoped he will recover.

At Canton the deaths are, I hear, very numerous, and the epidemic is worse both there and at Macao than it was in 1894.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF HONGKONG.

Although the China Association banquetted H.E. Sir Henry Blake, on the eve of his proposed departure for Hongkong, our new Governor is still lingering in the old country, and from advices received by last mail, it is certain that he has not sailed, for it is now stated he will not come out until October next. General Black will therefore be Acting Governor until his term of office as Commander of the Garrison expires. This gives the gallant officer an opportunity to distinguish himself as an administrator and earn the K. C. B. I imagine Sir Henry Blake had a confidential confab. with his predecessor when in London, and came to the conclusion that a little more rest would be good for him rather than rush into a trying Hongkong summer *plus* the plague, especially just after eight years of Jamaica.

DEPARTURE OF SOME OLD RESIDENTS.

By the Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of Japan* on the 18th inst. departed Mr. N. J. Ede, for many years one of the most familiar figures in Hongkong, and one of its most useful citizens. Most widely known as the successful Secretary of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, he was appointed to that position in 1870, and has ever since been identified with it, and now leaves it in the height of success, much of which has been due to his skilful and tactful direction. As a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, he was described by Mr. Jackson as "a pillar of strength," and undoubtedly merited the eulogium. He was also for many years a member of the Sanitary Board, and, being absent when the other unofficials tendered their resignation when the late Governor sought to restrict the powers of the Board, he resumed his seat on his return, and did yeoman service there for some years. Mr. Ede, while holding very decided opinions on most matters, was eminently fair-minded, and brought a large and liberal common sense to bear in dealing with public

questions. He will be much missed, and it is to be feared that he will also miss the busy useful life he led in Hongkong.

On Thursday by the American mail steamer *Peru*, Mr. G. B. Dodwell, head of the firm of Dodwell, Carlill and Co., also left the Colony for home. Mr. Dodwell was known more as a business man, whose energy and acumen have carried him to success since he founded his firm on the ruins of Adamson, Bell and Co. some eight years ago. He was, however, widely known and generally liked and respected. Although a recently elected member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce he was much esteemed by his colleagues, who at the last meeting, on the 11th inst., expressed their regret when he tendered his resignation. It is not Mr. Dodwell's intention to return to Hongkong, except, perhaps, as a visitor.

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE GAOL STAFF.

Quite a number of miscellaneous dwelling-houses, all shapes and sizes, on the steep bank between Wyndham Street and Arbutnot Road are in course of demolition, the sites having been purchased by the Government for the erection of quarters for the staff of Victoria Gaol. This is a wise measure, as up to the present they have been compelled, like the married members of the Police Force, to live in all sorts of places, mostly the upper floors of Chinese houses, which are by no means suitable for European dwellings. I hope that now the Government have put their hand to the work, they will not stop until all the subordinate members of the service are supplied with decent quarters.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A rather important meeting of this now purely official body (Mr. Ede having left the Colony) was held on the 19th inst. Mr. Ormsby proposed that the attention of the Government be called to the necessity for the provision of at least two public latrines being made in the estimates. He said the cost would be about \$3,600. He considered the non-removal of nightsoil for several days a serious danger and wanted to see a beginning made for providing against it. The motion was adopted unanimously. Two recommendations made by the Board to the Government, one for modification of the regulations for medical inspection of passengers by river steamer, and the other to prohibit immigration of Chinese from Macao for 14 days during the Vasco da Gama celebrations were not adopted by the Government. An application from the Dairy Farm Co. for compensation for the five cows slaughtered by order of the Board in February and March last was referred to the Government. A long report by the acting surveyor (Mr. R. F. Drury) on the desirability of completing the drains was read, and a suggestion that a selected committee be appointed to look into the question was adopted. The Medical Officer of Health then trotted out an anonymous letter published by one of the papers about the plague in Kowloon, and proceeded to deny the statements categorically and said he mentioned it to show "what utter drivel" was seen over *noms de plume* in papers.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LD.

Rather later than usual—it is necessarily late I believe owing to the number of branches and the difficulty of getting the accounts,—the report of the General Managers to the shareholders of the above company has just been issued. After expressing great regret at having to record the death of the late General Manager (Mr. J. D. Humphreys) it sets out that the net profits (including \$12,159.15 from last account) amount to \$95,575.15. After declaring the same dividend as last year, viz. 10 per cent on capital, they propose to write off \$5,280.82 for depreciation of furniture, fittings, machinery, and building improvements, and \$21,055.32 from the value of property known as remaining portion of Inland Lot 19 and the buildings thereon and

to carry forward the balance of \$9,239.01. I note that the building formerly occupied by the Hongkong Club figures as an asset. I always thought this was a speculation of Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and Co. It seems to me that A. S. Watson and Co. would do better to confine their attention to their own legitimate business rather than to invest in land.

THE PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE AREA OF THE COLONY.

Although nothing official has, so far as I can ascertain, been heard in connection with the proposed rectification of the boundaries of this Colony, it is currently reported that the negotiations have resulted in the enlargement of the Kowloon frontiers, but on a comparatively small scale. In connection with this question the Chamber of Commerce have lately been moving, and have, both by wire and by letter, addressed the Foreign Office strongly, urging the importance of an extension of the Colony. Other representations have also gone forward, I learn, to London, pressing the extreme importance of securing all that the Navy League advocated as absolutely essential to the safety of the port. It is sincerely to be hoped that Lord Salisbury will at least preserve a firm front in this matter, and not allow his ridiculous ideas about a "nation of four hundred millions of brave people" to frighten him from asking what is necessary or into accepting what the mandarins may choose to give.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

These are few and of small interest. On the 14th inst. the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa* left here for Manila and on the 16th the British cruiser *Pique* left here for Iloilo, where there are large British interests in need of protection at the present juncture. The British gunboat *Swift* left here for Manila yesterday morning, and the store-ship *Hamber* left the same afternoon for Chefoo with stores, &c., for the Fleet.

I am sorry to have to record a mishap to an Indo-China steamer. The steamer *Chunsang*, bound to Bangkok in ballast, to load for Japan broke her propeller shaft and dropped her propeller when some 200 miles from Bangkok. She was subsequently hailed by the steamer *Queen Adelaide*, who on learning of the mishap, took her in tow. No other damage was sustained and after towing the disabled vessel some 170 miles the *Queen Adelaide* arrived with her safely at Bangkok Bar on the 19th inst. The *Chunsang* is to be docked at Bangkok for necessary repairs.

NEWS FROM PAKHOI.

The small community at Pakhoi has already undergone some changes having recently lost the French Consul. The Acting Commissioner of Imperial Maritime Customs (Mr. G. F. Müller) will leave Pakhoi next month for Foochow, to which port he goes as full Commissioner, after twenty-eight years' service. Mr. H. B. Morse, at present Commissioner at Lung-chow, will take Mr. Müller's place at Pakhoi.

THE POSITION AT MANILA

has not changed during the week. The United States squadron are still blockading the port, and the rebels are closing in upon it from the land side. Admiral Dewey is awaiting the arrival of the troops from San Francisco, and the 15,000 will all be wanted, if it be true (as Reuter telegraphs) that a Spanish squadron is being organised at Cadiz consisting of one battleship, seven cruisers, and three torpedo vessels, and is expected to sail for the Philippines at the end of this month with 11,000 troops. The U.S. Squadron will also need re-inforcements to meet this fleet, for mere bravery and skill will not necessarily prevail against an armoured ship.

Hongkong, 21st May.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NOW THAT WAR HAS ACTUALLY BROKEN OUT between the United States and Spain it is not unnatural that our thoughts here in England should be directed first to the question of how our own interests will be affected. The announcement made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons last night that the United States, though not a signatory to the Declaration of Paris, has given an undertaking that she will adhere to the principles of that declaration, has produced an excellent effect. Up to the present no answer has been received from Spain which stands in the same position as her enemy in regard to the Declaration of Paris; but it is regarded as almost certain that she will give similar assurances to those which we have received from America. We may therefore be tolerably certain that both belligerents will respect the neutrality of British ships.

ANOTHER SERIOUS QUESTION

which has arisen is as to how far the war may affect our relations with the other Great Powers of Europe. It is plain now that British sympathies go mainly with America, while practically the whole Continent of Europe is ranged on the side of Spain. It is, however, merely a question of sympathy. Neither Great Britain nor any other European Power has the smallest inclination to interfere in the quarrel for any other purpose than that of promoting peace, and unfortunately the efforts in that direction have signally failed and are not likely to be called for again until the war is practically at an end.

THE FIRST EFFECT OF THE WAR

upon England has been to raise the price of wheat to a figure which has not been reached for a score of years. So whoever suffers the British farmer is likely to be a gainer.

THE BUDGET.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced his Budget last night, and had a pleasant surprise for the House. Everybody knew, of course, that the accounts for the past financial year showed a handsome surplus; but it was thought that this would be entirely consumed by the extra demands of the Navy and other exceptional expenditure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has, however, proposed a remission of taxation to the extent of a million and a-half. The cheering feature about the surplus of £3,678,000 which Sir Michael was able to announce is that nearly half of it was realised during the last quarter of the year, so that we are evidently now in the midst of a period of

ALMOST UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY.

Sir Michael therefore feels himself justified in anticipating a revenue for the year upon which we are just entering in excess even of last year's record of £106,614,000. He has therefore proposed a reduction of the duty on unmanufactured tobacco from three shillings and twopenny to two shillings and eightpence a pound, or nearly

A HALFPENNY AN OUNCE,

while in order to ensure that the consumer shall obtain the benefit of this reduction the legal limit of moisture is to be reduced from 35 to 30 per cent. Then

AN ABATEMENT OF INCOME TAX

is to be made to those earning, or returning themselves as earning, incomes between £400 and £700, and a measure of relief is to be given to those called upon to pay death duties.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT,

the Liberal ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, had very little but praise to bestow on his rival's scheme. Sir Michael has adopted and extended his predecessor's principle of a graduated income tax,

he has interfered very little with Sir William's principle of graduated death duties, and he has adopted also the Liberal principle of reducing indirect rather than direct taxation. But the proposals will not by any means command universal approval. Most people probably would have preferred to see a halfpenny taken off the income tax all round rather than a reduction of a duty which is not very severely felt and relief given to comparatively well-to-do income-tax payers. Sir Michael has to confess, too, that there is an unusual amount of uncertainty with regard to

THE REVENUE OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

Nobody can estimate with any degree of accuracy the effect which the Cuban war will have on our prosperity; and moreover the revenue derived from the death duties is of a very fluctuating character. Part of last year's surplus, for instance, is due to the fact that the death rate among millionaires was exceptionally high.

MR. CECIL RHODES

must be a proud man to-day. Such a scene as that which took place at the Cannon Street Hotel yesterday has rarely been witnessed in the whole history of empire-building. After an interval of three years the directors of the British South Africa Company for the first time met their shareholders, and the man who was responsible for the Jameson Raid, who had been compelled to retire from the Premiership of Cape Colony, and who for a time was thought to have ruined his splendid career beyond hope of restoration, was welcomed back amid a scene of enthusiasm which was all the more impressive because it was displayed by sober business men who would hardly be expected to sacrifice self-interest to sentiment. Many of those who voted for the return of Mr. Rhodes to the Board of Directors are as strongly disposed as ever

TO CONDEMN THE RAID

and the part which Mr. Rhodes took in it, on moral grounds as well as on grounds of expediency; but they believe in Mr. Rhodes in spite of his blunder. They know it was he who made Rhodesia, and they have never been kept in ignorance of the fact that it has been on his advice that the directors have been relieved even since he has been separated from official responsibility for the acts of the Company. The ex-Premier of the Cape is

NO ORATOR,

but like Mark Antony he has the gift of a wonderful personal influence over the men whom he addresses. A calm consideration of his speech to the shareholders will discover a great deal to criticise. His ideal of the

CONQUEST OF AFRICA FOR ENGLAND

is just a little too magnificent even for the sturdiest of Imperialists; but in his lesser ideal of a United British South Africa everybody, apart from the little insignificant band of Little Englanders, is in hearty sympathy. And above all, the men who have put their money into the Company have a firm belief, in spite of his one great blunder, in Mr. Rhodes's ability to carry out his schemes. He promises that in fifteen months expenditure and income shall balance one another, and that when Rhodesia has so far progressed that government by Chartered Company is no longer adequate to its needs, the capital which the shareholders have contributed shall become a charge in the shape of a National Debt on the great self-governing Colony.

TWO DEPARTED LEADERS

of the Conservative Party have been honoured in London this week. On Monday a bust of Lord Randolph Churchill was unveiled in the Lobby of the House of Commons, and on Tuesday Primrose Day was celebrated with at least as much enthusiasm as in any recent year. A marked feature of the ceremony performed by

Sir Michael Hicks Beach in honour of Lord Randolph was the fact that every political party, and almost every section of every party, was represented in the gathering of legislators who met to witness it. It was a tribute no less to the personal charm than to the statesmanship of the man who as

LEADER OF THE FOURTH PARTY

spared neither opponent nor colleague with his brilliant invective, and it was inspired too by a feeling of pity for the man whose affliction went far to ruin his political career, some time before it caused his premature death. As for Lord Beaconsfield the statue in Parliament square was more beautifully decorated than ever this year; Mr. Belilos of Hongkong as usual sending the richest and most elaborate floral offering.

THE COAL STRIKE IN WALES

is still pursuing its disastrous course, and although the absence of any fund on which the men can draw must render it comparatively short, there is every prospect that it will be carried on with lamentable obstinacy until the men have reduced themselves and their families to a wretched plight, and inflicted very serious injury on the trade of the country. In Leicestershire another terrible

COLLIERY DISASTER

has shocked the country. A fire in the Whitwick Colliery, followed by a fall of coal, has imprisoned thirty-five men, and although relief parties have been working night and day for three days to reach them, there is now no doubt that the fire and choke-damp have put an end to their sufferings.

THE TABERNACLE BURNED.

The Baptist community in London have suffered a grievous deprivation, and London itself has lost a most interesting landmark, through the destruction by fire of the famous Tabernacle built for Charles Spurgeon nearly forty years ago. It is a curious fact that the building was erected in consequence of the danger which was apprehended from fire in the place where Spurgeon had up to that time been preaching. The Tabernacle was considered safe, but experience has shown that if the fire had broken out during a service the loss of life must have been terrible.

22nd April.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ELECTIONS.

Paris, together with the rest of France, is now entering upon the acute stage of the election fever. The most noticeable sign of the disease is an eruption of bright patches of colour, the candidates' addresses. The electoral billsticker is allowed to operate on all public buildings, except monuments and other aesthetic objects, for a period of one month before the date fixed for the election, and he does not hesitate to avail himself of the privilege. The bills may be of any colour except white, which is reserved for official announcements. There was a time when the tint of each candidate's bills corresponded with his political colour. In those days no Conservative would have allowed his profession of faith to appear on paper guilty of the slightest suspicion of red, but nowadays these distinctions are not generally observed. Perhaps this is just as well, inasmuch as the would-be deputies' individual beliefs are often hard to distinguish. These merge into each other as imperceptibly as the shades in M. Chevreuil's colour-circle. It is amusing to observe the leisurely way in which the bill-posting is carried out. In England there would be a small army of men going about with paste-pots and brushes; and every available space would be plastered over within forty-eight hours.

Here the business is conducted with Republican economy and simplicity. Some enthusiastic democrats do their own billsticking, but the usual course is for the candidate to engage one or two supporters of limited means and pay them so much a day to wander around in blouses and decorate the public buildings with appeals to his *chers concitoyens*. I have seldom seen men enjoy their work more than these amateur bill-posters do. There is no unseemly haste about their movements. They believe that when a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, especially when one is paid by time. You never see one of them seize a bill and flop it "anyhow" on a wall. Not at all; he takes the sheet carefully out of his bag, smooths it out with both hands, doubles it inwards, places it on the selected spot, pastes the wall, gently unfolds the remaining half of the bill, and fixes it in its proper position. He then surveys his handiwork with an approving eye and moves on. He reminds me of the boulevard hatter who announces that he irons hats "artistically" at 50 centimes apiece.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF M. ZOLA,

which is to begin at Versailles on the 23rd of May, is already exciting a good deal of interest. More than one hundred and thirty witnesses have been summoned for the defence, and among them is Dreyfus himself! The idea of calling the prisoner is more amusing than practical. The Minister of the Colonies has full discretion. He has merely to reply, as he undoubtedly will, that he does not deem it advisable to produce the prisoner. Obviously, if the authorities were obliged to let Dreyfus give evidence in any case in which he might be desired as a witness, his friends would have no difficulty in procuring frequent change of air and scene for him. Even if Dreyfus appeared in Court he could not testify on oath, his conviction having entailed loss of civil rights. However, the argument of the defendants is that they are entitled to substantiate the assertions contained in M. Zola's "open letter." "M. Zola wrote" says the *Aurore*, "that Esterhazy was really the author of the *bordereau* for which Dreyfus was condemned. That being the case, we have a right to prove it and Dreyfus, the alleged author of the *bordereau*, should be heard on the matter. It has been said that the acquittal of Esterhazy was right because Dreyfus had confessed. Dreyfus should be heard, and it will then be known whether he confirms or denies these allegations."

THE FRENCH VIEW OF THE WAR.

In ordinary times one hears plenty of talk about the sympathy between France and the United States. After-dinner allusions are made to Washington and Lafayette; enthusiastic American residents with an eye to popularity periodically make pilgrimages to the cemetery of Picpus and lay wreaths on the grave of Lafayette. We have changed all that now. The Paris Press, which has persistently turned a blind eye to the horrors perpetrated in Cuba, "plumps" for Spain and can hardly find language strong enough to denounce the conduct of the States. It goes without saying that England comes in for her share of blame. Her attitude is asserted to have prevented Europe from interfering. M. Edouard Drumont regards the war as the commencement of a gigantic struggle of races, the Teutonic against the Latin.

CYCLING

bids fair to be more popular than ever in Paris this season, to judge by the enormous number of riders who turned out at Easter. Standing at the Porte Maillot, the principal entrance to the Bois de Boulogne, on Sunday, I counted 130 bicyclists, 12 of whom were ladies, in two minutes. Motor cars, especially motorcycles, are in great demand, the price of the latter machines having fallen to £60 or thereabouts. Their numbers are

increasing so fast, and their drivers are possessed by such a consuming desire to show off their speed, that they are becoming a positive nuisance both in the Bois and the streets of Paris. Several well-known actresses have taken kindly to the motorcycle and can be seen every day in the Bois, managing their mounts with the utmost confidence. A tiny two-wheeled car, to hold one person, towed along by a motorcycle, is the *dernier cri* in this style of locomotion. Miniature carriages drawn by smart little ponies are also coming into vogue.

22nd April.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 18th of May, 1898, at 4.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. J. S. Fearon (Chairman), F. Anderson, E. A. Hewett, R. Inglis, J. Prentice, M. Rohde, E. Shelling, A. P. Stokes, J. Welch, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary, The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended and police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Fire Department.—In response to a representation by the Chief Engineer it is decided that the services of the Municipal Health Officer are to be available for firemen injured in the performance of their duty.

Old Rifle Range.—The following correspondence has arisen in connection with the circular letter addressed to residents on the Old Rifle Range, *vide minutes* of 13th April, 1898, and is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 30th April, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—Before replying to your note of the 26th inst. I should be obliged by your letting me know if the Council are prepared to sell to me Cadastral Lot 279 at valuation price. I may say that I am agreeable to pay for making up of frontage which may be included with the other lots.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. GRANT.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1898.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 30th April, I am now directed to say that the Council is prepared to sell to you Cadastral lot 279, Old Rifle Range, at the rate of Tls. 3,600 per *mo*; its measurement is 4 li 1 *haou* and the cost will therefore be Tls. 123.

Should you accept this offer, there will be an addition of 20ft. 8in. to your frontage on the Range, and the amount due by you, in emendation of my letter of 26th April, will be Tls. 314.66.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary

J. C. GRANT, Esq.
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 14th May, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. and in reply I have to say that I agree to take Cadastral Lot 279 at the price stated in your letter, viz.:—Tls. 123, and also to pay for the making up of frontage.

I herewith enclose *compradore* order for Tls. 437.66 (Four hundred and thirty-seven taels and candareens sixty-six) being, Tls. 314.66 for making up of frontage and Tls. 123 in payment of Lot 279.

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SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce held at the offices of the Chamber, 1, Kiukiang Road, on Friday the 27th May, 1898, at 4 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. C. J. Dudgeon, Vice-Chairman (in the chair), J. C. Bois, J. Chap-sal, Wade Gardner, F. W. Koch, A. Korff, W. D. Little, E. Shellim, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moorings at Woosung:—Further correspondence on this subject was discussed.

Import of Green Teas to the United States:—A dispatch on this subject which had been received from the State Department through the United States Consul-General was laid before the meeting, and it was decided to refer it to the members of the Tea trade who signed the original protest.

After the transaction of further business the following correspondence was ordered for publication.

THE ADULTERATION OF GREEN TEAS.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
30th April, 1898.

DEAR SIRs,—Your full and very valuable Report on measures that are necessary to prevent the Adulteration of Tea, which you have drawn up for this Chamber in response to a dispatch on the subject received from the Taotai, was laid before the Committee of this Chamber at their meeting last Friday, and on their behalf it is my pleasing duty to return you most sincere thanks for the valuable result of your labours, and the assistance you have so kindly rendered to the Chamber.

The Report has been printed, and I can furnish you with as many copies as you desire. It is now being translated into Chinese for the benefit of the native officials, and when this is completed will be duly forwarded through the Senior Consul.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

E. F. ALFORD,
Chairman.

Messrs. HARDING, WELCH, and DAVIS,
Sub-Committee on Tea Report.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
14th May, 1898.

SIR,—The communication I had the honour to receive from you on the 8th of March last, containing a dispatch from the Taotai on the measures necessary to be taken to prevent the adulteration of Tea, was at once submitted to a sub-Committee of experts by this Chamber, and I have now the honour to hand you several copies of their Report on the question, and also a rendition of the same in Chinese for the benefit of the Chinese Authorities.

It is to be hoped that the Chinese Authorities will give practical evidence of their desire for reform in the Tea Trade by taking prompt and efficient steps to carry out the suggestions made by the sub-Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. ALFORD,
Chairman.

To Dr. O. STUEBEL,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

IMPORT OF GREEN TEAS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1207.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
14th May, 1898.

SIR,—On the 12th of January last I had the honour to forward you a letter signed by firms interested in the Tea trade calling

attention to certain points in the recent legislation against the import of Green Teas to the United States which they consider bore hardly on the exporter.

The Chamber learns with regret that a rough draft on the same subject which was not approved was forwarded to the United States by a resident of this port as a matter of information to his constituents but without any idea that it would be made public, and that the *New York Weekly Journal of Commerce* has published this rejected letter as containing the views that have received the support of this Chamber, which is certainly not the case as there are material differences. The Chamber therefore wishes to point out the mistake, and

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. ALFORD,

Chairman.

The PRESIDENT,

Chamber of Commerce, New York.

NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
16th May, 1898.

SIR,—This Chamber addressed the General Post Office, London, in January last, urging that it would be a very great convenience to the mercantile community of this port if the mail steamers were not despatched before noon on Tuesday, as work here on Sundays would thereby be to some extent avoided, but I regret to say that a reply has been received to the effect that "according to the statement of the contractors, the later departure of the mail steamers from Shanghai, which would be necessary, would involve a Sunday departure from Hongkong and other disturbance of the whole Eastern and Australian services," and therefore the desired alteration in departure from Shanghai cannot be made.

The Chamber fail to see the necessity for a lengthened stay of the mail steamers at Hongkong, as is at present the case, for strictly mail purposes, such stay, it appears, being for purposes of transshipment, a system which, if adhered to should be accelerated so as to avoid what is, from the point of view of a mail contract, a purposeless detention in Hongkong or an unnecessary early departure from Shanghai.

Under the present arrangement a P. & O. steamer leaving Woosung on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning, and due in Hongkong on Friday at noon (which would be 24 hours before time of departure from Hongkong) has over 80 hours for the passage to Hongkong which is frequently done by other steamers in about 50 hours! The inconvenience caused to the mercantile community here, from whom your Company has derived liberal and continuous support, is one that is keenly felt, and which the Chamber ventures to think can at least be partially removed without detriment to your service, so that the Chamber trusts you may still see your way to arrange for the deferment of the departure of your mail steamers until Tuesday afternoon, which allowing for arrival at Hongkong will still give you nearly 70 hours for the passage and a stay of 24 hours in Hongkong.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. ALFORD,

Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN,

P. & O. S. N. Co., London.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. So of everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware worthless imitations and substitutes.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

Commodore.....Duncan Glass,
Vice-Commodore.....A. E. Jones,
Hon. Sec. & Treas.....J. P. Roberts.

The annual meeting of this Club was held at the premises of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. on Friday, 20th May, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. Duncan Glass, the Commodore, presided, and the following members were also present—Messrs. C. M. Adamson, G. E. Burgoyne, E. Burrows, C. H. Burghard, T. A. Clark, A. L. Hall, E. Hey, A. E. Jones, F. Mann, G. V. T. Marshall, A. Schultdt, and A. J. Watson.

Mr. Glass in opening the meeting said—Gentlemen—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and may be taken as read. The minutes of last meeting, which are on the table, we will take as read also. The Club is in a fairly satisfactory condition, except in the 2½-rating class. This class which was started in 1892 has lasted longer than I expected, but has now dwindled down to three boats. Of these the *Violet* is being lengthened, and the *Lorna* is not fitting out; leaving the *Spoondrift* alone. Later on in the meeting a proposal will be made, which may induce these boats still to continue racing. No new 2½-rating boats are being built but in their place we have the one-class, one-design "Flappers." These are cheap, able, handsome, and seaworthy, and we trust to see many new boats built. The Handicap class is going strong, and for people who like this style of racing, it is the very thing they like. The number of members keeps up and we have a substantial balance of Mexicans at our credit.

The Report and Accounts for the season of 1897 having been approved and passed the Chairman said the next business was to elect officers for the coming season. It was then proposed by Mr. Adamson, seconded by Mr. Burgoyne, and unanimously carried:—

That the retiring Committee, Messrs. Duncan Glass, Commodore; A. E. Jones, Vice-Commodore; and Capt. J. P. Roberts, Hon. Sec. and Treas., be re-elected for the ensuing season.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Jones and seconded by Mr. Burghard, was carried:—

That the system of racing for points be abandoned and that the former method of awarding prizes in each race according to the number of starters be reverted to.

Mr. Jones also proposed:—

That in the Handicap Class, besides the usual prizes, a special prize be given in each race for the boat which wins according to Y.R.A. time allowance for rating, such rating to be *water line length + sail area ÷ 6,000* and no boat to be qualified to win this special prize unless she has been measured by the official measurer, or unless written application for measurement, accompanied by the fee, five taels, has been made to him at least three days before the race.

Mr. Burghard seconded the resolution which was carried.

It was then decided that the opening cruise should take place on Sunday, the 12th of June, and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

REPORT FOR THE SEASON 1897.

In accordance with the decision at the last General Meeting the racing during 1897 was conducted on the system of giving points in each race, prizes being awarded according to the aggregate number of points won at the end of the Season. The points were apportioned as follows:—

Winner.....	12 points.
Second.....	5 "
Third.....	2 "

Racing in the 2½-Rating Class was confined to the same three boats as last Season, the *Lorna* again winning with the score of 168 points against *Spoondrift* 106 and *Violet* 60. They started in 18 Races.

The Handicap Class has apparently recovered from the apathy shown in the previous Season, 17 Races taking place with the following result:—

Coronella	97	points	1st prize.
Henrietta	84	"	2nd "
Idaho	77	"	3rd "
Ella	37	"	"
Lamb	22	"	"
Nellie	2	"	"
Joke	0	"	"

The only new boat *Joke* did not prove so successful as the enterprise of her Owners deserved.

The "Flappers" "one-design" Class has proved a great success, the boats showing themselves to be handy, fast and seaworthy little craft. They competed in 16 Races, the result being:—

Leven	115	points	1st prize.
Sibyl	77	"	2nd "
Madcap	61	"	3rd "
Martin	24	"	"
Clyde	21	"	"

The thanks of the Club are due to Mr. J. W. H. Burgoyne for giving a \$50 Cup as the first prize in the "Flappers" Class. This was won by the *Leven*, Mr. C. M. Adamson.

Thanks are due to Mr. C. A. Pullan for kindly auditing the Accounts, statement of which is appended showing a balance in hand of \$404.74 against \$239.03 last year.

THE SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

In Account with the Hon. Treasurer for the Season 1897.

Dr.		\$
To Sampan-man	24.50	
" Cost of stationery, printing, etc.	48.15	
" Shroff collecting subscriptions	10.00	
" Starter and Time-keepers, R.S.	15.00	
" Prizes:—		
"Flappers" class	45.00	
"Handicap"	95.00	
2½ Rating	50.00	
	—190.00	
" Balance:—		\$
In Bank	218.76	
Hands of Hon. Treasurer	185.98	
	—404.74	
	\$692.39	
Cr.		\$
By Balance from 1896	239.03	
" Subscriptions		
2 Non-racing owners	20.00	
15 Racing	225.00	
40 Non-owners	200.00	
	—445.00	
" Interest and exchange account	8.36	
	\$692.39	

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1898.

JOHN P. ROBERTS,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Compared with Vouchers and found correct,
C. A. PULLAN.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes. ti 7

Report.

J. LLEWELLYN & CO., LD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth annual general meeting to be held at the premises of the Company, 40, Kiangse Road, on Tuesday, the 31st May, 1898, at 5 o'clock p.m.

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1897.

It will be seen from the accounts that the Balance of Profit made during the year has suffered from the enforced occupation of temporary premises in the Kiangse Road, to which cause the Directors attribute the falling off in sales of drugs and medicines, the aerated water branch having maintained its former satisfactory results.

Arrangements have now been made for a return to No. 4, Nanking Road, next door to the Company's old premises, from the 1st June, a lease for same having already been executed, and the Directors therefore hope that from the central position of the store the returns from the drug branch will for the future steadily improve.

The Foochow Road Branch was burnt out in October last, and the Insurance has been recovered.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a Credit Balance of \$5,966.77, which the Directors propose to deal with as follows: viz., to pay a dividend of 4% on the Capital for the year 1897, absorbing \$4,800, and carry forward \$1,166.77 to 1898 account.

In compliance with the Articles of Association, Mr. F. W. Such retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Mr. Drummond Hay, the Auditor, also offers himself for re-election.
Shanghai, 20th May, 1898.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1897.

Dr.		\$
To Legal Expenses	68.68	
" Charges, advertising and stationery	1,762.43	
" Salaries and native staff	9,458.21	
" Rent and taxes	3,334.87	
" Aerated water plant account	283.44	
" Fire insurance	452.33	
" Domestic furniture	49.24	
" Interest account	740.89	
" Directors, secretary and auditor	840.00	
" Balance	5,966.77	
	\$22,956.86	

Cr.		\$
By Balance	306.29	
31st Dec., 1897—		
By Drugs, chemicals, and aerated waters	18,104.20	
" Foochow road and Tientsin branches	4,541.37	
" Transfer fees	5.00	
	\$22,956.86	

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st December, 1897.

Liabilities		\$
Dec. 31st 1897—		
To Capital Account (1,200 shares at \$100 each)	120,000.00	
" Sundry Creditors	1,311.33	
" Bills Payable	3,976.63	
" Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	6,811.96	
" Cash Account	565.06	
" Profit and Loss Account	5,966.77	
	\$138,631.75	

Assets.		\$
Dec. 31st 1897—		
By Consideration to Vendors	24,000.00	
" Drugs, Chemicals, Aerated Waters and Fixtures	84,265.96	
" Drugs and Chemicals at Branches	3,133.92	

By Aerated Water Plant and Machinery		5,500.00
" Furniture and Library	1,800.00	
" Furniture at Branches	1,300.00	
" Book Debts	16,620.53	
" Sundry Debtors	1,603.76	
" Suspense Account	107.58	
" Unexpired Fire Insurance	300.00	
	\$138,631.75	

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1898.

ALEX. MCLEOD,

N. MACLEOD,

F. W. SUCH,

Directors.

A. ALLAN,
General Manager.

I hereby certify that I have compared the above accounts with the General Ledger and have found them to conform thereto. I have also compared the payments in the Cash Book with the Cheques and other Vouchers for the year ended 31st December, 1897, and found all to be correct.

DRUMMOND HAY,
Auditor.

Amusements.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH PERFORMANCE BY THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF SHANGHAI.

It was a good idea of the A.D.C. to give forth its closing performance of the present season a series of excerpts from past successes, for to have given a complete comedy would have been to challenge too audaciously comparison with the Brough Company. The only fault of the performance was that it was too long; most people get tired of a performance that lasts three hours and a half on a muggy night in a crowded theatre. An amusing innovation, appropriate to a Variety Show and recalling the Empire or the Alhambra, was the provision at the corners of the proscenium of a couple of standards in which after each "turn" the number of the next one was inserted by two stalwart members of the A.D.C. dressed in the gorgeous liveries of this ancient and honourable Club. To judge by the size of the audience, and by the fact that it is to be repeated, with some rearrangements and excisions, on Monday week, there should be great improvements soon in the interior of the Lyceum.

The performance began with the familiar overture by Donizetti to *The Daughter of the Regiment*, and the well-known melodies of which it is full could not but put everyone, even those for whom there was only standing-room, in a good humour. And here we may at once congratulate Mr. V. de Maire, the Musical Director, on the skill with which he handled his orchestra throughout, and the members of the Town Band who composed it on the facility with which they followed his unaccustomed beat. Then the curtain drew up on

"THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE,"
A Dramatic Episode, in one Act,

by
F. C. Phillips and C. E. Brookfield.

Characters:

Mr. Justice Gyve Mr. Drannek.
Parkhurst.....Mr. Wynne.
Joe.....Mr. G. L. U. Potts.

Mr. Wynne had only a small part in this but his rendering, like all he does, was absolutely true to life. Unfortunately, we cannot say as much for Mr. Drannek and Mr. Potts. There was a want of conviction in their acting. Charley's Aunt is more in the former's line than Mr. Justice Gyve, and the latter's voice and bearing were not Mile End enough. The burglar was born, not made. Mr. Birdie followed with a monologue with songs, "The Penny Reading," by Sutherland. This

very talented entertainer kept the house in roars of laughter, and the applause when he reached the close—and even a penny reading must have a close—was deafening. No. 4 was another delightful "turn":—
SELECTION from *The Yeomen of the Guard*, Act I.....Sullivan.

Characters:
Elsie Maynard.....Mrs. Douglas Dick.
Phoebe Meryll.....Miss Morton.
Sergeant Meryll.....Mr. Garland.
Wilfred Shadbolt.....G. L. U. Potts.

Mrs. Douglas Dick and Miss Morton were both in excellent voice, and their singing brought down the house, the pathos of Mrs. Dick in "Tis done, I am a bride," and the humour of Miss Morton in that fascinating number, "Were I thy bride," being especially enjoyed. Then came another most attractive selection:—

CACHUCA, from *The Gondoliers*,
Act II.....Sullivan.
Mdlles. Lehte May, Etta Santa Cruz, Celia Menzies, Letty Salad, Alice Tempest, and Madame Reitrop.

Gifted by nature with every charm, and charmingly dressed as *contadine*, these six young ladies danced with a grace, a spirit, and an *abandon* which were simply perfect. The dance was only too short, and, unfortunately, on Thursday night encores were rigidly forbidden. After Miss Lehte May and her very fair comrades had reappeared in response to an undeniable recall, curtsied, and tripped off, Mr. Horatio, in the costume of the Spirit of Darkness in *Cinderella*, and with the red lime-light (which was electric) making him still more terrible, let his splendid voice be heard in "Will o' the Wisp," and splendidly he sang it; and the first part closed with a set of admirably arranged and most dramatic *tableaux vivants*, "A Game of Cards," in which in a series of pictures without words was told the moving story of the dispute over a game, the subsequent duel, and the death on the field of honour of the pigeon, at the hand of the rook.

The second part was introduced by Commander Vela's overture to *Cinderella*, the familiar melodies in which recalled many pleasant memories. Then came the piece of the evening:—

"NAX, OR GOOD FOR NOTHING,"
A comedy-drama, in one act,
by

J. B. Buckstone.

Characters:
Tom Dibbles (a Gardener).....Mr. Wynne.
Harry Collier (a Railway Fireman).....Vestibule.
Charley (a Carpenter).....Reginald Bevant.
Young Mr. Simpson.....R. Hamilton,
and
Nan.....Madame Reitrop.

Except that we could not take much interest in Mr. R. Hamilton's Young Mr. Simpson, and that Mr. Bevant was a little too fine as the carpenter, Charley, this was a perfect little representation of the good old curtain-raiser of the palmy days of the Haymarket under John Baldwin Buckstone. Good and old it is, and it is so good, so full of human nature in its lovable aspects, that it should never become antiquated. As Nan, the spoilt little gutter-snipe with a heart of gold, Madame Reitrop was irresistible; she held her audience in her hand, and laughter and tears, which are often near each other, came freely at her bidding. Mr. Wynne was admirably made up, and he was an admirable Tom Dibbles, though it seemed that sometimes he forgot to begin calmly enough. He was most ably and realistically seconded by Mr. Vestibule, while apart from the one trifling criticism that we have already made, Mr. Bevant was a most attractive Charley. His thorough acquaintance with and ease on the stage make him a very valuable unit in any cast in which he is included. Words fail one to express the charm of Miss Mor-

ton's appearance in the next number, the song, "The Toy Monkey," from *The Geisha*. Dressed in one of the most artistic *kimonos* that could be found in Japan, the sweetness of her singing and the grace of her dancing were imitable, and the rule against encores was nearly broken. After all, as Confucius is reported to have said when he bent it back and broke it, it's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Then came a serious recitation by George R. Sims anent a dog, "Told to the Missionary," most graphically and sympathetically delivered by that lover of dumb beasts all, Mr. Frank; and after that a comic song which was chiefly patter, "The Grass Widower," by Mr. Pollard, in character, and a low character at that. In number 11, to our great enjoyment, we were switched back on the Opera line once more. It was:—

SELECTION from *The Pirates of Penzance*, Act II.....Sullivan.

Characters:
Mabel.....Mrs. Douglas Dick.
Edith.....Miss E. Wethersby.
Sergeant of Police.....Mr. Jack Pebble.
Frederick.....Lumber.
Major-General Stanley.....G. L. U. Potts.
Chorus of General Stanley's Daughters, and Policemen.

With such capable and attractive principals, and such well-chosen choruses, this number could not but be a great success. The Policemen's Chorus never loses its charm, however often it is heard. The entertainment concluded with Mdlle. Ondine's entrancing display of the Serpentine Dance, as performed in *Cinderella*, in which music, coloured lights, and the perfection of dancing combine to produce an effect which cannot be imagined by those who have not seen it.

The whole of the scenic arrangements, and as will be gathered from the list of entertainments, there were any number of changes and they had to be made quickly, were planned and carried out without a hitch by Mr. Portier. Mr. J. B. Roach was in charge of the electric lighting, and the other members of the staff who organised the show and made it such a success were Messrs. Frank, G. L. U. Potts, Signor Stokini, and Reginald Bevant.

THE JUVENILE SURPRISE COMPANY.

The Astor Hall was packed to its fullest extent on Thursday afternoon when a performance was given by the Shanghai Juvenile Surprise Company in aid of the wounded in Manila. It is not too much to say that it was a genuine surprise to most people who witnessed the entertainment, to find that there is so much real stage talent among the juvenile population of Shanghai. The youngsters showed a confidence in their parts that would have done credit to far older people, and exhibited the evident results of long and patient training, for which we believe the credit is solely due to Mrs. Petersen. The first item on the programme consisted of a very pretty *pastorale* the *Fairies' Lesson*, followed by a duet, "I don't want to play in your yard," by Misses Trilby and May, which considering the youth of the performers, was exceedingly well rendered. The next number was a skirt dance by Misses Buttercup and Love, which received a well deserved ovation. Among the most successful items was a tambourine dance by Miss Buttercup, at the conclusion of which Madame de Uriarte presented the dancer with a large bouquet of roses. Taken altogether the performance must be regarded as a very successful and creditable affair.

MR. CARL HERTZ AT THE LYCEUM.

Mr. Hertz is nothing if not an artist. It is Art (with a large A) to conceal art; and only a great artist could conceal the art with which he produces his marvels as Mr. Hertz does. He is emphatically an artist to the tips of his fingers and especially the palms of his hands. It is perhaps not very much to say that he is the best conjurer that ever came here; he is one of the best anywhere; and he is a good showman, and a vivacious and ready humorist. Mrs. Hertz, professionally Mdlle. D'Alton, is a real artist too: for she sings charmingly, and she submits to a peril such as one dreams of in nightmares, and comes up to the surface again bland, smiling, and completely unruffled. Besides a wife of so many attractions, Mr. Hertz has a Cinematograph of the most distinct and realistic, and nothing so much of a wobbler as some we have seen.

No wonder, then, that the Lyceum was well filled on Friday night when Mr. Hertz made his first bow to a Shanghai audience, with whom he very rapidly ingratiated himself, and whom he sent away so well contented with their evening's amusement, that if each unit in the audience tell his or her friends what they heard and saw, or thought they saw, or what Mr. Hertz made them think they saw, he will have crowded houses for the brief remainder of his season here. The general feeling was:—

"Do I sleep, do I dream,
Do I wonder in doubt,
Is things what they seem,
Or is visions about?"

When Mr. Hertz comes on the stage, his gloves vanish as he is taking them off, while playing-cards in his hands become each a live imp, appearing and disappearing, enlarging and contracting, being mutilated and made whole again, at a nod. They come out of the barrel of a revolver, in which they have been placed in company with a harmless tintack, and the explosion shows them tacked to a hat. Live canaries in cages vanish while you are looking at them, and return to life and song as cheerfully as a *prima donna* who has given her positively last final farewell. "Enchanted Moments" display the skill of Mr. Hertz as a prestidigitator, and the entertainment closes with the wonderful illusion called *Stroubaika*, invented by Mr. Hertz, a description of which we borrow from a Calcutta paper. "A stand made of brass rods, hung with curtains on its four sides, was placed a few feet in front of the back scene, clearly exposed to view when the curtains, which hung two feet above the stage boards, were drawn back. A large board was placed on trestles, the board being furnished with iron hinge clamps to fasten round neck, wrists, and ankles. At the entertainer's request two gentlemen went on the stage and examined the board, which they found to be as described. An assistant was then brought in and a handkerchief belonging to one of the gentlemen was tied round his neck. He was fastened to the board, the two gentlemen helping to put the clamps on, and locking them with padlocks. Mr. Hertz invited the audience to bring their own locks at any future time. The keys remained in charge of the two gentlemen. The board, with the assistant, was suspended by chains inside the stand and candles were placed underneath to show that there was no trap-door on the stage. The curtains were drawn, and hanging, as they did, a couple of feet above the floor, there was still a clear view on all sides of the stand. In a minute or two the curtains were parted, and, instead of the assistant, Mdlle. D'Alton was revealed stretched on the board exactly in the same position. The two gentlemen unlocked the bonds and assisted in extricating the young

lady, who was brought forward near the foot-lights to show she was real flesh and blood, and no illusion thrown from a glass. To add to the astonishment of the audience, the assistant walked up to the stage from the far end of the theatre, and was identified by the handkerchief which had been placed round his neck."

Not the least amusing part of Mr. Hertz's performance is the use he makes of the gentleman whom he invites from the audience to assist him in the trick with the revolver and the card. If he sits down in a common wooden chair, he jumps up shocked; he disclaims the possession of cards and his clothes are found to be full of them, and the audience is made to laugh with him until it is tired. The excellence of Mr. Hertz's tricks and the exquisite neatness with which they are done have never been surpassed in Shanghai.

There was again a crowded house on Saturday night when Mr. Carl Hertz made his second appearance before a Shanghai audience. The skill and dexterity of all his tricks quite enchanted the audience, and that part of the programme was undoubtedly the most successful of all that was done during the evening. Even the little traps that the prestidigitator laid for the audience were successfully made the medium of much fun, and indeed so long as Mr. Hertz was before the audience as the representative of that profession of which he is so famous a member not a dull moment was passed.

It cannot be said that the exhibition of the Cinematographe, which formed so large a portion of the second part of the programme was an unqualified success, as it was much too lengthy and the waits were tiresome. Mr. Hertz should learn that most of the views he exhibited have already been shown in Shanghai and are therefore not novelties; and in future exhibitions, it would be advisable to give more natural scenes, such as the Bois de Boulogne, Bathing at Brighton, and the Race Meeting, and fewer of the made-up scenes, some of which are of a description of which the bulk of the audience do not approve. Mr. Hertz should not be led into taking the noisy demonstrations of the gallery as representing the wishes of those in other parts of the house. Many scenes were repeated on Saturday solely in deference to the gallery, which the others certainly did not want to see again.

The performance closed with the clever illusion styled *Stroubaika*, which is puzzling in the extreme, and is very neatly done.

Next week Mr. Carl Hertz will perform every evening, but promises a change of programme; and on Thursday afternoon a *matinée* will be given for the benefit of the juveniles, who will be admitted to any part of the house for the moderate charge of 50 cents. The theatre will certainly be filled then, and we hope also on all other occasions of the great conjuror's performances.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended, with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certain cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands. (1)

S. V. C.

SPRING RIFLE MEETING.

Two competitions, that for the N.R.A. medal and the ever popular "Ladies' Prize," were concluded on Saturday. In spite of the very adverse conditions of the weather during the week the scoring in the latter event has been rather above the average and some very good totals have resulted. The feature of Saturday's shooting was a "possible" at 500 yards by Vet. Lieut. Keylock. The following is the result of the "Ladies'":—

	Points.
Captain Rex for Mrs. Gribble	66
Gunner Batty for Miss Woodward	66
Gun. J. F. C. Macdonald for Mrs. Hodges	65

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	NAMES OF COMPETITORS.	Score.
Mrs. Adler	Sergt. Sharples	51
Alford	Priv. Eichwede	50
Miss Algar	Wibel	59
Mrs. Allan, A.	Troop. Eichelberger	50
Anderson, F.	Lieut. Whittall	50
Anderson, N. P.	Priv. Fischer	55
Anderson, W. H.	Troop. Eichelberger	50
Arbuthnot	Priv. Kamp	57
Atkinson	Gillings	32
Bates	Schmeling	59
Beauchamp	Gillings	50
Miss Bidwell	Stampf	36
Bidwell, G.	Capt. Little	61
Mrs. Bland	Priv. Dumfries	60
Blechynden	Corp. Gram	51
Bock	Gun. Cameron	55
Bois	Gun. Lynch	58
Borner	Priv. Samson	61
Browett	Treppenhauer	54
Brunner	Sergt. Denham	50
Bright	Priv. Witte	47
Burkill, A. W.	Schmeling	52
Buchanan, James	Sergt. Brooks	57
Burge	Driv. Mackintosh	62
Burtenshaw	Priv. Reis	53
Butler	Gun. Macdonald, J. F. C.	64
Cameron	Priv. Witte, H.	38
Campbell, David	Landgraf	23
Cave	Eichwede	57
Clarke, G.	Jackson, J.	38
Miss Clarke	V. Lieut. Keylock	58
Mrs. Clarke, A. C.	Trum. Manning	59
Miss Clarke, L. A.	Corp. Willkomm	54
Mrs. Dowdall, C.	Crank	58
Drummond, W. V.	Priv. Firth	49
Dudgeon	Treppenhauer	54
Ehlers	Youngson	62
Evans, A. M. A.	Lieut. Cameron	60
Falkenhayn, Von	Capt. Rex	63
Frere	Driv. Moffatt	57
Flood	Sergt. Mortensen	54
Freeman, M.	Gun. Lynch	58
Goodfellow, H. S.	Driv. Watson	51
Miss Goodfellow, E.	Priv. Hart	58
Mrs. Goodfellow, W.	Grodtmann	57
Goodnow	Sergt. Bickie	52
Gould	Priv. Zeihm	53
Gribble	Capt. Rex	66
Graham, J.	Lieut. Keylock	64
Gye	Priv. Grodtmann	53
Miss Gilmour, V.	Gun. Cameron	43
Gilmour, M.	Priv. Smithers	54
Lady Hammen	Corp. Shadgett	59
Mrs. Haskell, F. E.	Hill	60
Haskell, F. H.	Priv. Youngson	60
Hay, C. W.	Driv. Christie	52
Heidorn	Sergt. Bourke	59
Heyn	Lieut. Dally	55
Hiller	Col. Sergt. Peace	55
Hodges	Gun. Macdonald, J. F. C.	65
Holliday	Driv. Moffatt	58
Horse	Sergt. Murphy	61
Hunter, A. C.	Priv. Kamp	59
Jackson, W. S.	Corp. Hill	53
Jansen	Sergt. Lambe	50
Johnston, J. C.	Priv. Dumfries	59
Karbe	Troop. Burgoyne	51
Kerr, L.	Priv. Parkhill	23
Kirk, J.	Parkhill	59
Kluth	Corp. Philip	59
Miss Kluth, A.	Stewart	48
Mrs. Laing, A.	Gun. Everall	48
Larkins	Lieut. Dally	50
Miss Law, Mabel	L. Corp. Laing	52
Law, Minnie	Trum. Manning	45
Law, Ada	Gun. Everall	25
Mrs. Leake	Lieut. Cameron	51
Liddell, John	Priv. Jackson	13
Little, R. W.	Sergt. Macdonald, T. S.	59
Loam	Priv. Cooper, A. E.	51
Mackenzie, Donald	Sergt. Brooks	59

Miss May, C.	Priv. Thoresen	51
Mrs. McBain, G.	Gun. Batty	61
McMichael	Lieut. Whittall	53
McLeish	Priv. Smithers	44
Meyer, Th.	Corp. Gram	51
Middleton, O.	Sergt. Macdonald, T. S.	64
Milles, W. J.	Sergt. Bickie	58
Moore, L.	Lambe	27
Miss Morgan	Priv. Steiner	55
Mrs. Morrison, G. J.	Samson	63
Countess Nayhauss	Col. Sergt. Peace	62
Mrs. Osborne, Jas.	Driv. Christie	58
Overbeck	Sergt. Denham	52
Peace, G.	Priv. Stabb	58
Plecher	Stampf	25
Prentice, John	Wibel	44
Probst	Zeihm	43
Miss Procter	Gros	31
Purcell	Troop. Henderson	53
Mrs. Rees, C. P.	L. Corp. Laing	52
Reid	Priv. Thoresen	53
Rex	Cooper, A. E.	41
Rickman	Reis, E. O.	57
Mrs. Robertson, Bruce	Driv. Watson	54
Scott, James	Corp. Wilson	54
Miss Sayle, Edith	Stewart, G. E.	46
Sharples	Sergt. Mortensen	59
Mrs. Sillem, H.	Priv. Casey	50
Shorrook	Firth	50
Snethlage	Gros	22
Miss Stenhouse	Corp. Philip	60
Mrs. Stepharius	Priv. Landgraf	56
Miss Stewart	Troop. Henderson	58
Mrs. Stockwell	Corp. Willkomm	59
Miss Stockwell	Driv. Mackintosh	56
Mrs. Such, F.	Priv. Steiner	54
Thorne, C.	Derby	58
Trueman	Corp. Wilson	57
Turner, I.	Sergt. Bourke	64
Voelkel	Priv. Hart	60
Miss Wallace, Gladys	Priv. Stabb	46
Mrs. Wheen	Casey	50
Wickham	Capt. Little	63
Wilkinson, H. P.	Troop. Burgoyne	49
Winston, W.	Sergt. Murphy	61
Mrs. Wilson, T. M.	Priv. Derby	50
Wilson, John	Corp. Crank	58
Whittall	Sergt. Sharples	64
Miss Woodward	Gun. Batty	66
Mrs. Wright	Priv. Fischer	45
Wingrove	Corp. Shadgett	62

* First. † Second. ‡ Third.

THE N. R. A. MEDAL.

This event was won by Priv. Dumfries, of "A" Co., with a total of 95 points at the three ranges. Sergeant Sharples was second, Corp. Shadgett third, and Gunner Batty fourth. The following are the scores over 60:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	G. Tl.
Priv. Dumfries	32	31	32	95
Corp. Shadgett	26	33	30	89
Gun. Batty	31	27	30	88
Driv. Mackintosh	29	33	25	87
Gun. Lynch	29	33	25	87
Sergt. Brooks	30	30	27	87
Driv. Christie	29	26	32	87
Sergt. Murphy	27	28	29	84
Lieut. Cameron	28	30	25	83
Sergt. Sharples	25	31	33	82
Priv. Hart	28	25	38	81
Sergt. Denham	27	26	28	81
Corp. Crank	30	26	25	81
Priv. Smithers	26	28	27	81
Sergt. Macdonald	25	26	29	80
Gun. Cameron	27	31	22	80
Priv. Moffatt	25	27	28	80
Corp. Wilson	29	23	27	79
Priv. Wibel	25	27	28	78
Corp. Willkomm	27	25	23	78
Priv. Firth	22	31	25	78
Col. Sergt. Peace	27	27	24	78
Driv. Watson	22	28	27	77
Corp. Philipp	23	26	28	77
Priv. Reis	20	30	27	77
Capt. Rex	25	25	27	77
Priv. Samson	27	28	22	77
Corp. Gram	24	27	26	77
Priv. Grodtmann	24	29	24	77
Sergt. Bourke	26	26	25	77
L. Corp. Laing	22	26	29	77
Sergt. Bickie	24	31	22	77
Gun. Macdonald	27	30	20	77
V. Lieut. Keylock	24	25	27	76
Priv. Youngson	27	22	23	72
Sergt. Mortensen	23	20	29	72
Capt. Little	28	12	31	71
Lieut. Dally	28	18	25	71
Priv. Kamp	22	23	25	70

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	G. TL
Corp. Stewart	10	18	32	69
Troop. Burgoyne.....	25	28	16	69
Corp. Hill	26	16	25	67
Priv. Schmeling	21	16	25	62
Priv. Stabb	24	16	22	62
Priv. Cooper.....	16	23	22	61

The following are the leading scores in the Grand Aggregate:—

Priv. Dumfries	300
" Hart	293
Gdn. J. F. C. Macdonald	291
Sergt. Sharples	288
" T. Macdonald	235
" Batty	282
" Bourke	282
" Brooks	280
Col.-Sergt. Peace.....	280

TIENTSIN SPRING RACE MEETING, 1898.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
16th, 17th, and 18th May, 1898.

Stewards.—W. C. C. ANDERSON, Esq., H. BALLAUF, Esq., W. W. DICKINSON, Esq., J. M. DICKINSON, Esq., DR. A. IRWIN, E. JACOBSEN, Esq., J. STEWART, Esq., J. WILSON, Esq.

Clerks of Scales.—Messrs. WILSON and W. W. DICKINSON.

Starters.—Messrs. J. STEWART and J. M. DICKINSON.

Judges.—Messrs. W. C. C. ANDERSON and A. IRWIN.

Hon. Sec.—J. M. DICKINSON, Esq.

Clerk of the Course.—E. JACOBSEN, Esq.

Secretary.—H. H. MONTELL, Esq.

FIRST DAY.

Monday, 16th May, 1898.

The meeting opened under favourable conditions of weather but the old hands were unanimously of opinion that the course was too hard for good times. We have had but one serious shower and one fall of snow since the 1st of January, a condition of affairs no more desired by racing men than farmers; under the circumstances the times are considered favourable, but throughout the meeting nothing phenomenal was recorded. It should be premised that since last meeting the distances have all been accurately re-measured by a strong committee, they were if anything a little in excess before; the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile being some 15 yards too much: this should finally dispose of the suspicions of some of our Southern critics. The committee was moreover fortunate in having the assistance of a Southern "sport" who happened to be in the port as a visitor and whose evidence on so contentious a ground ought to be final. The eight events on the first day went to eight ponies, six jockeys, and seven owners—a most equitable division. The Spring charms of Peitaiho asserted themselves for the first time as a rival to the success of the meeting as a social picnic; but there was a large attendance of spectators. The ladies were there in large numbers and made a gay show in a charming display of spring costumes, but generally speaking from the spectators' point of view the meeting was thought a little dull. There was no enthusiasm; and very little excitement and none of the little sweepstakes and petty gambling in the Grand Stand which are always such a zest to the proceedings there. The proceedings throughout went with the usual clock-work precision, the arrangements leaving nothing to be desired. The handsome Hsin Tai-hsing Souvenir went amidst uproarious but very sincere expressions of delight to a most thorough sport (owner and jock), in Mr. E. Sommer (Tai Lai), and very great satisfaction was felt both in seeing Mr. Heinemann's long spell of bad luck broken, and in seeing the

Doctors' stable at length again to the fore. The *Clown's* victory in the Maidens' was quite unexpected, but not more so than *Gun Shot's* failure. *Osman's* strong running in the Hsin Tai-hsing Souvenir found him many supporters as favourite for the champions.

The following are the details of the racing:—

1.—THE SPRING CUP.—Value, Tls. 125. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins of this Meeting allowed 5lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—*One Mile and a quarter.*

Mr. Verdant Green's grey <i>Last Toast</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt)	10	12..1
" Heinemann's grey <i>Na Na</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	10	9..2
" Macperson's brown <i>Enigma</i> (Dr. Robertson)	11	1..3
" Andrew's chestnut <i>Tynedale</i> (Mr. J. W. Fenton)	10	12..0
" Colin Campbell's black <i>Firstfoot</i> (Mr. R. Stewart)	11	7..0
" Tailai's bay <i>Collapse</i> (Mr. F. Sommer)	11	1..0

The flag fell to a capital start and keeping in a mob for a furlong when *Enigma* showed up negotiating the first quarter in 33 secs., he maintained the lead up the back straight but was closely followed by *Tynedale* and *Collapse*, half 1min. 5secs., in the top bend with *Last Toast* and *Na Na* who began to improve their positions. At the three-quarters the former was drawing strongly up from the rear (1min. 37secs.); just after getting into the home straight he came up level with *Enigma* and *Na Na*, passing them at the mile, 2mins. 10secs. There was a good run in, but *Last Toast* maintained his position winning a good race from *Na Na* by a length, *Enigma* an indifferent third.—Time, 2mins. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

2.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value, Tls. 225. First pony, Tls. 175; second pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have never run before. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 10.—*Three-quarters of a mile.*

Drs. Irwin & Robertson's white <i>The Clown</i> (Dr. Robertson)	11	1..1
" Irwin & Robertson's skewbald <i>Harlequin</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt)	11	1..2
Mr. Munthe's dun <i>Erik Jarl</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	11	1..3
" Colin Campbell's grey <i>Lightfoot</i> (Mr. R. Stewart)	11	1..0
" Tailai's grey <i>Li-hai Pi-chi</i> (Mr. F. Sommer)	11	1..0
" J. M. D.'s irongrey <i>Gun Shot</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	9..0
" Heinemann's chestnut <i>Igel</i> (Mr. J. W. Fenton)	10	12..0
" James' grey <i>Gordon</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	11	1..0
" Ewo's grey <i>Ben Wyvis</i> (Mr. John Stewart)	11	1..0

The field was finely dispatched almost immediately. *Igel*, *Gun Shot*, and *Gordon* showed up in front of the crowd which remained bunched together till the first stage was passed (29 $\frac{1}{2}$). Then *Ben Wyvis* and *Harlequin* dropped b-hind for a few lengths; there was a hurry skurry round the bend with no very special prominence (half 59 $\frac{1}{2}$). After the straight was entered *Erik Jarl* closely followed by *Li-hai Pi-chi* came strong up and took the lead; it seemed a race between them, but suddenly, the Doctor put in an appearance on the unexpected *Clown*; the white pony closely followed by his stable companion came right through with a rush, and won in the easiest manner possible by 3 lengths, *Harlequin* second, *Erik Jarl* third.—Time, 1min. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

3.—THE TZU-CHU-LIN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Half-a-mile.*

Mr. Tailai's brown <i>Moribund</i> (Mr. F. Sommer)	11	4..1
" Manton's black <i>Johannisberger</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	11	1..2
" Maukisch's spot. roan <i>Privateer</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	11	1..3

Mr. Heinemann's chestnut <i>Ta Ta</i> (Mr. J. W. Fenton)	11	1..0
" Dundas' grey <i>Accident</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	9..0

After a brief delay the quintet got off nicely together. *Ta Ta* first showed up but never extended himself from *Moribund*; the field was close up for the first half of the race (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.). About a furlong from the judge *Moribund* drew level and then came gradually but surely away winning easily by 3 lengths from *Johannisberger*; *Privateer* a capital third.—Time, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

4.—THE NORTHERN CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. First pony, Tls. 75; Second pony, Tls. 25. For Griffins of this Meeting and Non-winners at previous Meetings. Griffins to carry weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners at previous Meetings to carry 5lbs. extra. Winner of Maiden Plate to carry 7lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. *One mile and a-half.*

Mr. Sherborne's cream <i>Manifesto</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	12..1
" James' dun <i>Dunlea</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	10	12..2
" Heinemann's grey <i>Nudd</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	10	12..3

The trio were quickly and well set a going, and they proceeded to set the spectators an example of indifferent tactics. The jocks were apparently under an impression that the only way to win was to watch the other jocks and follow their example; the result was a melancholy display. The mile was comfortably cantered in the phenomenal time of 2m. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs., *Dunlea* leading. After this the racing was excellent and finely maintained. The last half mile took 62 seconds; in the issue *Manifesto* won a fine finish from *Dunlea* by half-a-length, *Nudd* a short length behind the second.—Time, 3mins. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.

5.—THE PEI-HO STAKES.—Value, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting to carry 8lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

Mr. Andrew's grey <i>Advance</i> (Mr. J. W. Fenton)	11	1..1
" Tailai's brown <i>Moribund</i> (Mr. F. Sommer)	11	4..2
" Elsinore's dun <i>Aleppo</i> (Mr. John Stewart)	10	9..3
" Heinemann's chestnut <i>Ta Ta</i> (Mr. R. Stewart)	11	1..0
" Dundas' grey <i>Accident</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	9..0

After a fair start *Accident* led the field for the first quarter (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.), then *Aleppo* displaced him as *Dux*, and showed the way for a furlong. Then *Advance*, the Spring Champion of 1896, challenged him, came up, and drew away, winning as easily as possible by 3 lengths, in the same time as in the Maidens. There was a fine game contest for second place, *Moribund* just beating *Aleppo* by the shortest of heads. Time, 1min. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

6.—THE "HSIN-TAI-HSING" SOUVENIR.—Presented by James Wilson, Esq. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale; Griffins allowed 5lbs. To be won twice by a pony or ponies the property of the same owner or owners. A Sweepstakes of Tls. 5, to go to the winner.—*One mile and three-quarters.*

Mr. Tailai's chestnut <i>Osman</i> (Mr. F. Sommer)	11	1..1
" Verdant Green's grey <i>Last Toast</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt)	10	12..2
" Heinemann grey <i>Na Na</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	10	9..3
" Dalton's chestnut <i>Shaloon</i> (Mr. John Stewart)	10	9..0
" Munthe's dun <i>Palo Alto</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	11	1..0
" Tailai's grey <i>Li-hai Pi-chi</i> (Dr. Robertson)	11	1..0
" Heinemann's grey <i>Nudd</i> (Mr. R. Stewart)	10	12..0
" Scott-Wyburn's white <i>Troubleck</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	12..0

After several attempt the flag fell to an excellent start *Nudd*, *Li-hai Pi-chi*, and

Last Toast making the pace; the first two laps took 34½secs. and 1min. 6½secs. Passing the Box for the first time *Osman* joined the leaders. The three-quarters took 1min. 41½secs., and saw *Osman* and *Shaloon* going strong. Up the back straight they led by three lengths, while *Last Toast* a strong favourite dropped to the rear *pro tem*. The head saw *Shaloon's* bolt shot, *Osman* powing bravely alone several lengths ahead of everything. At the ¼ post *Last Toast* and *Na Na* came along, and tried to lessen the *Osmanic* gap, but he was too strong for them and won as he liked (which was three lengths) from *Last Toast* who was one length in front of *Na Na*.—Time, 3mins. 54secs.

Mr. Sommer received an ovation as the beautiful Souvenir now becomes his possession.

7.—THE BANKERS' CUP.—Presented by the Bankers of Tientsin. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 7 lbs. extra; griffins, non-winners, allowed 5 lbs. A Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each to go to the second pony. One mile and a-quarter.

Mr. Heinemann's chestnut *Igel* (Mr. W. H. Hunt) 10 12..1
 „ Manton's dun *Sayonara* (Mr. F. A. Cumming) 11 4..2
 „ Sherborne's cream *Manifesto* (Mr. John Stewart) 10 12..3
 „ Colin Campbell's grey *Lightfoot* (Mr. R. Stewart) 11 1..0
 „ James' grey *Gordon* (Mr. C. R. Morling) 11 1..0
 „ Munthe's dun *Erik Jarl* (Mr. J. Watts) 11 1..0

This event, the first occasion of so spirited a move by our Bankers, aroused keen interest. *Gordon* assumed the lead after a good start, but was held hard in for the first stage (33½). After this the veteran *Sayonara* and *Lightfoot* replaced him; and the old pony took a long lead up the back straight which saw a straggling field, *Igel* last. The three quarters required 1.40½, when *Igel* began to take a keen interest, he rapidly came up and at the home straight was level with the leaders. For the last quarter the result was never in any doubt; he came away and won without effort by two lengths from *Sayonara*, *Manifesto* a poor third. Time, 2mins. 45secs.

8.—THE VISITORS' CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. Presented. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Munthe's skewbald *Send* (Mr. J. Watts) 10 12..1
 „ Elsinore's dun *Aleppo* (Mr. F. Stewart) 10 9..2
 „ James' black *Brier-root* (Mr. C. R. Morling) 11 1..3
 „ Andrew's chestnut *Tynedale* (Mr. J. W. Fenton) 10 12..0
 „ Tailai's bay *Collapse* (Mr. F. Sommer) 11 1..0
 „ Sebrot's grey *Puffbox* (Mr. F. A. Cumming) 10 12..0
 „ Ewo's grey *Ben Wyvis* (Mr. John Stewart) 10 12..0

A fair start, with *Brier Root* slightly showing up, but *Ben Wyvis* quickly asserted himself and was 3 lengths ahead at half race. In the Bend *Ben Wyvis* was still there but in the last straight *Aleppo* and *Brier Root* passed him, the field all close up. *Send* who had been kept hard back was now brought up; he came finely on and won a finely ridden race by a length from *Aleppo* with *Brier Root* an excellent third. Times, 33secs., 1.5, 1.37, and 2.9½.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 17th May, 1898.

Late night and early day brought a tiny 1. adicum of rain, but its effect on the course was nil, the ground was practically as hard as nails, militating against good times. The seven events were again well distributed, going to five stables, six jock-

keys, and seven ponies. Mr. F. A. Cumming, our visiting jock, did not score another win but was well up in several good finishes; he fully maintained the traditions of Shanghai sport on our course by good riding and good-fellowship. One has in justice to chronicle a very welcome and very marked improvement in the social amenities of the piskin at this meeting. Instead of the horrid wrangling and unsanctified debates on minor points, which the zephyrs used to waft to the Grand Stand, there was mutual courtesy and a wish to give rather than to take; this is as pleasant as it is novel. None are better pleased with the change than the riders themselves; to a man they agree that this has been the pleasantest Meeting on record, and they are resolved to carry on in the new style. The starting was excellent throughout, the officials having thorough command over their fields.

The Derby and the Stakes were of course the big events of the day; the latter was a safe thing for *Osman* who is now prime favourite for the Champions and clearly the best horse of the Meeting. The Derby was a fine race in the excellent time of 3mins. 16½secs. *Dunlea* was a surprise and brought out one of the biggest Parimutuel dividends (\$162). The result was received with uproarious élan, on personal account of owner and jock—the latter rode the pony to perfection.

Although the time of the Criterion Stakes, 2mins. 7½secs., is evidence to the contrary—the only evidence by-the-by—the old hands all maintain the essential superiority of the old ponies to the griffins.

The Tao-tai and suite were present and witnessed a capital race for His Excellency's Cup.

The following are the details:—

1.—THE "ANCHOR FLAG" CUP—Value, Tls. 100. Presented by Nils Möller, Esq. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 8 lbs. extra; of two or more, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Andrew's grey *Advance* (Mr. J. W. Fenton) 11 9..1
 „ Tailai's brown *Moribund* (Mr. F. Sommer) 11 12..2
 „ Munthe's skewbald *Send* (Mr. J. Watts) 11 6..3
 „ Sebrot's grey *Puffbox* (Mr. W. H. Hunt) 10 12..0
 „ Elsinore's dun *Aleppo* (Mr. John Stewart) 10 9..0
 „ James' grey *Gordon* (Mr. C. R. Morling) 11 1..0
 „ Dundas' grey *Accident* (Mr. F. Cumming) 10 9..0

Aleppo shied off the Course at the second starter's flag and was practically hors de combat. *Accident* got away immediately the flag fell, and led throughout the first quarter (30½secs.); in the second stage he held on till the Bend was reached, when *Moribund* and *Advance* came up together and the leadership became a trio; the half was reached by all three in 61½secs., with the field close up, when *Send* displaced *Accident*. The leaders now drew away and there was an exciting tear home, good horses and good men. The Torgshan ex-champion just beat *Moribund* by a short head. *Send* a fine third.—Time, 1min. 33secs.

2.—THE TIENSIN DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 80 added. For China ponies that have never run before this Meeting. First pony to receive 70%; second pony 20%; third pony 10%. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a-half.

Mr. James' dun *Dunlea* (Mr. C. R. Morling) 10 12..1
 „ Sherborne's cream *Manifesto* (Mr. J. I. M. Drummond) 10 12..2
 „ Tailai's grey *Li-hai Pi-chi* (Mr. F. Sommer) 11 1..3
 „ J. M. D.'s irongrey *Gun Shot* (Mr. F. A. Cumming) 10 9..

Drs. Irwin and Robertson's white *The Clown* (Dr. Robertson) 11 1 0
 Mr. Heinemann's chestnut *Igel* (Mr. J. Watts) 10 12..0
 „ Scott-Wyburn's white *Troutbeck* (Mr. W. H. Hunt) 10 12..0

This was the event of the day and excited the keenest interest. The Septet got away to a clean start, *The Clown*, the winner of the Maidens, leading on the inside place closely followed by *Gun Shot* and *Troutbeck*; at the first quarter (31½secs.), the field was *en bloc*; it remained so for the next instalment (1min. 5½secs.); *Gun Shot* now made the running with *Troutbeck* close up, *The Clown* getting in arrears *pro tem*, but making it up again before the back straight was left; the three-quarters took 1min. 38secs., and the mile 2mins. 9½secs. with the same three still powing in front. *Manifesto* now came up to the front and led into the home straight. *Dunlea* who had been lying back was now brought finely up, and there was promise of a fine race between him and *Manifesto*. Fifth quarter 2mins. 43secs.; but Mr. James' pony proved too good, he won easily and in fine time from *Manifesto* who was followed by *Li-hai-Pi-chi*. Time, 3mins. 16½secs.

There was a great ovation both for the Jock and the Hsin Tai-hsing Taipan (Mr. James) who has been so long and honourably associated with northern racing.

3.—THE "RATTLER" CUP.—Presented by the Captain and Officers of H.M.S. *Rattler*. Second pony to receive Tls. 50 from the Race Fund. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Previous non-starters to carry 12 stone. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a-quarter.

Mr. Heinemann's grey *Na Na* (Mr. W. H. Hunt) 10 9..1
 „ Manton's dun *Sayonara* (Mr. C. R. Morling) 11 4..2
 „ Ewo's grey *Ben Wyvis* (Mr. John Stewart) 11 1..3
 „ Munthe's dun *Palo Alto* (Mr. J. Watts) 11 1..0

The four got off as one from the Judge's box, and made the affair a well-timed quartet for the first quarter, then the veteran *Sayonara* took up the parable and kept it for three stages. On entering the top bend *Na Na* was ten lengths in the leader's wake and seemed unutterably out of the fun; to everybody's surprise he began to pounce, and in the fourth quarter collared the whole field and finally romped in an easy winner; *Sayonara* second, the third nowhere. Time, 2mins. 44½secs.

4.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A forced entry of Tls. 5, with Tls. 80 added. For all Griffins of this Meeting. First pony to receive 75%; second pony 25%. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile.

Mr. Sherborne's cream *Manifesto* (Mr. J. I. M. Drummond) 10 12..1
 „ Tailai's grey *Li-hai Pi-chi* (Mr. F. Sommer) 11 1 2
 „ J. M. D.'s irongrey *Gun Shot* (Mr. F. A. Cumming) 10 9..3
 „ Scott-Wyburn's white *Troutbeck* (Mr. W. H. Hunt) 10 12..0
 „ Munthe's dun *Erik Jarl* (Mr. J. Watts) 11 1..0

Drs. Irwin and Robertson's sk'bold *Harlequin* (Dr. Robertson) 11 1..0
 Mr. Heinemann's chestnut *Igel* (Mr. R. Stewart) 10 12..0
 „ James' black *Brier Root* (Mr. C. R. Morling) 11 1..0
 „ Ewo's grey *Ben Wyvis* (Mr. John Stewart) 11 1 0

After a No. One start *Gun Shot* dashed into No. One place and then maintained it throughout the first three-quarters, 31½, 1.3½, 1.34½; he seemed as if about to justify his great reputation and very visible merits, but a few lengths from the Post *Li-hai Pi-chi* and *Manifesto* came up and a very fine struggle ensued. In the issue *Manifesto* beat *Li-hai* while *Gun Shot* was

just in front of the field, all running strong and close up. Time, 2mins. 7½secs.

5.—THE TIENSTIN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 200. A forced Entry of Tls. 5 for all ponies, other than Griffins, entered at this Meeting, with Tls. 75 added from the Race Fund; optional for Griffins entered at this Meeting. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 7lbs. First pony to receive 75 %; second pony, 25 %. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Tailai's chestnut <i>Osman</i> (Mr. F. Sommer)	11	1..1
„ Dalton's chestnut <i>Shaloon</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	10	9..2
„ Heinemann's grey <i>Na Na</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt)	10	9..3
„ Macperson's brown <i>Enigma</i> (Dr. Robertson)	11	1..0

The 'Stakes' attracted but a poor field numerically and *Osman*'s undoubted pre-eminence robbed the proceedings of their interest. Good starts were the order of the day, and this was no exception. The quartet kept together till the last 3 furlongs, passing their stages in 35, 1min. 8½secs., 1min. 45½secs., 2mins. 20½secs., 2mins. 53½secs., 3mins. 24½secs. *Shaloon* kept well up and was the only pony after *Osman*. The winner was never touched and romped in easily. *Na Na* third. Time, 3mins. 55½secs.

6.—THE TAOTAI'S CUP.—Value, \$100. Presented by His Excellency the Taotai. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more, 10lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Tailai's brown <i>Moribund</i> (Mr. F. Sommer)	11	11..1
„ Verdant Green's grey <i>Last Toast</i> (Mr. F. A. Cumming)	10	12..2
„ Elsinore's dun <i>Aleppo</i> (Mr. R. Stewart)	10	9..3
„ Munthe's chestnut <i>Free Lance</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	10	12..0
„ Dundas's grey <i>Accident</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	10	9..0

Accident made the running after the usual good start, but the field was close up all down the back straight. After the first stage, 31½secs., *Moribund* forged ahead and led at the second (1min. 4secs.), but the whole five were practically still *en masse*. In the bend *Accident* went back and the three placed ponies hammered it out amongst themselves (three-quarters, 1min. 36½secs.) finally arriving in the order given. Time, 2mins. 8½secs.

7.—THE TIENSTIN CLUB CUP.—Presented. Value about Tls. 225. First pony, 70 %; second pony, 20 %; third pony, 10 %. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting, 5lbs. extra; of two races, 8lbs. extra; of three or more races, 10lbs. extra. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 7lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a-quarter.

Mr. Andrew's chestnut <i>Tynedale</i> (Mr. R. Stewart)	10	12..1
Drs. Irwin and Robertson's sk'ebald <i>Harlequin</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt)	10	8..2
Mr. Munthe's sk'ebald <i>Scend</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	11	3..3
„ Tailai's bay <i>Collapse</i> (Mr. F. Sommer)	11	1..0
Drs. Irwin and Robertson's white <i>The Clown</i> (Mr. F. A. Cumming)	11	6..0
Mr. Heinemann's grey <i>Nudd</i> (Mr. John Stewart)	10	12..0
„ James' grey <i>Gordon</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	11	1..0

The lot were sent away in fine order, *Scend* a trifle in the rear, but he soon joined the crowd, which took 35½secs. for the first quarter. *Harlequin* and *Collapse* led to the half (1min. 9secs.), but were then briefly displaced by *Nudd*, who in turn gave way to a little group led by *Scend* (three quarters 1min. 42½secs.). The mile was ticked off at 2mins. 14secs., *Tynedale* leading and taking kindly to his new and youthful jock (good son of a good sire!). In

the last stage he came away and finely ridden won easily. *Harlequin* second, *Scend* third. Time, 2mins. 45½secs.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 18th May, 1898.

The sport was well sustained, and though both the weather and the state of the course were adverse to good times, one local record was lowered, though unhappily this was in the somewhat nondescript distance of 7 furlongs. *Scend* last autumn, under a penalty of 7lbs., brought this down to 1min. 50½secs. Mr. James' *Brier Root* (Mr. C. R. Morling up) reduced it to 1min. 50secs., but it will be noted the pony was allowed 7lbs., so that it was virtually an inferior performance to *Scend*'s. The Champion's time was 2min. 41½secs., which is well below the average of the port; *Osman* was never seriously put to it to show his best mettle. As a matter of fact the finest time of the meeting was made in the Mafos' Race (2min. 41secs.) when *Troutbeck*, with a fine native light-weight up, showed that his owners were justified in considering him a grand pony; this pony's public performances and those of Mr. J. M. D.'s *Gun Shot* were the disappointments of the Meeting. The latter will probably yet be heard of as a fine runner: his education is simply not quite complete; he is in the best hands to have this squared up. *Enigma* was finely ridden in the Sweepstakes, and his win was as popular as it was unexpected. The winner of the Champions was enthusiastically received: Mr. Sommer is all that sportsmen like to see—owner, trainer, and rider all in one strong combination; at all times a courteous and generous rival, his reception was a cure for cynicism. He owned not only the best horse, but also the finest sprinter in *Moribund*. *Brier Root*'s victory of course met with an uproarious and well-deserved ovation on all accounts, owner, rider, and horse. The frequent appearance of the name of Stewart in the list of riders (twice successful in Mr. 'Bob' and very prominent in the Peking list of last week where Mr. John took four firsts) is worthy of notice. Southern readers will be interested to know they are young chips of the old oak, and are likely to keep the ancestral memory very green.

The following are the details:—

1.—THE "CLUB CONCORDIA" CUP. Presented. Value, Tls. 150. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting of one race to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. A Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each to go to the second pony.—One mile.	st.	lbs.
Mr. Tailai's brown <i>Moribund</i> (Mr. Sommer)	11	4..1
„ Andrew's grey <i>Advance</i> (Mr. Fenton)	11	1..2
„ Verdant Green's grey <i>Last Toast</i> (Mr. Hunt)	10	12..3
Drs. Irwin and Robertson's white <i>The Clown</i> (Dr. Robertson)	11	1..0
Mr. Sebros's grey <i>Puffbox</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	12..0
„ Elsinore's dun <i>Aleppo</i> (Mr. J. Stewart)	10	9..0
„ Heinemann's chestnut <i>Igel</i> (Mr. R. Stewart)	10	12..0

This race excited interest on account of *Advance* and *Moribund* meeting and both carrying equal penalties, and as expected resulted in a tussle between the two well-known ponies. The time right through the race was the best recorded to-day, *Moribund* just winning from *Advance* in 2mins. 7½secs.; *Last Toast* third. Time, 31¼, 62¼, 1.34, 2.7½secs.

2.—A SWEEPSTAKES of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 20 added from the Race Fund. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10lbs. extra.—One mile and a-half.

Mr. Macperson's brown <i>Enigma</i> (Dr. Robertson)	11	1..1
„ Dalton's chestnut <i>Shaloon</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	10	9..2
„ James' dun <i>Dunlea</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	10	12..3
„ Ewo's grey <i>Ben Wyvis</i> (Mr. J. Stewart)	11	1..0

Only four ponies faced the starter in this race and all got away in magnificent style, keeping together nearly the whole way round the course; when entering the home straight *Dunlea* and *Shaloon* were fighting together and it looked like either pony's race when *Enigma* came through and just won from *Shaloon*; *Dunlea* third. Time: 32½, 66½, 1.42, 2.16½, 3mins. 19½secs.

3.—THE MONGOL CUP.—Value, Tls. 125. First pony, Tls. 100; second pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies that have never run before this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more, 10lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Tailai's grey <i>Li-hai Pi-chi</i> (Mr. Sommer)	11	1..1
Drs. Irwin and Robertson's skewbald <i>Harlequin</i> (Dr. Robertson)	11	1..2
Mr. James' black <i>Brier-root</i> , (Mr. C. R. Morling)	11	1..3
„ J. M. D.'s irongrey <i>Gun Shot</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	9..0
„ Maukisch's spot. roan <i>Privaleer</i> (Mr. J. Stewart)	11	1..0

In giving an account of the day's racing it should have been mentioned that a rather high wind had been blowing from the beginning, and when this race was started the wind seemed to be getting more boisterous, but yet the field seemed to get over the ground in good time, 30½secs. being the first quarter. *Harlequin* was the first pony to show to the front, closely followed by *Li-hai Pi-chi* and *Brier-root*, and in this order they raced down the home straight, *Li-hai Pi-chi* winning a good race in 1min. 33½secs.; *Harlequin* second, *Brier-root* third.—Times, 30½, 61, 1min. 33½secs.

4.—THE CONSULAR CUP. Presented. Value, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5, to go to second pony.—One mile and a-half.

Mr. Dalton's chestnut <i>Shaloon</i> (Mr. Watts)	10	9..1
„ Tailai's grey <i>Li-hai Pi-chi</i> (Mr. Sommer)	11	1..2
„ James' dun <i>Dunlea</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	10	12..3
Drs. Irwin & Robertson's white <i>The Clown</i> (Dr. Robertson)	11	1..0

Dunlea headed the field for the first half-mile in company with *Li-hai Pi-chi*, with *Shaloon* and *The Clown* lying close behind. This order prevailed until the ½-mile post was reached when *Shaloon* was brought to the front and romped in an easy winner; *Li-hai Pi-chi* a fair second, two lengths ahead of the Derby winner.—Time, 37½, 1.15½, 1.53½, 2.29½, 3mins. 29½secs.

5.—THE FLY-AWAY CUP.—Value, Tls. 125. First pony, Tls. 100; second pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more, 10lbs. extra. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 7lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. James' black <i>Brier-root</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling)	11	1..1
„ Munthe's dun <i>Erik Jarl</i> (Mr. J. Watts)	11	1..2
Drs. Irwin and Robertson's skewbald <i>Harlequin</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt)	11	1..3
Mr. Andrew's brown <i>Nidderdale</i> (Mr. J. W. Fenton)	11	1..0
„ J. M. D.'s irongrey <i>Gun Shot</i> (Mr. F. A. Cumming)	10	9..0
„ Sebros's grey <i>Puffbox</i> (Mr. J. Stewart)	10	12..0

Mr. Heinemann's grey <i>Nudl</i> (Mr. A. H. Watts).....	10 12..0
„ Heinemann's chestnut <i>Igel</i> (Mr. R. Stewart).....	10 12..0
Capt. Dundas' grey <i>Accident</i> (Mr. J. I. M. Drummond).....	10 9..9

A large field faced the starter and getting away all of a bunch Mr. J. M. D.'s *Gun Shot* jumped quickly to the front with *Accident* close alongside, the other ponies all being together. When the half-mile post was reached (47 seconds) *Brier-root* was seen to be going strong and getting on even terms with the front ponies, and soon after turning the top straight a fine race ensued—*Erik Jarl*, *Harlequin*, and *Brier-root* all looking like winners, but *Brier-root* came away and won a fine race in record time for the Tientsin Race Course in 1min. 50½secs., *Erik Jarl* second, *Harlequin* third. Time: 16, 47, 70½, 1min. 50½secs.

6.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value, Tls. 175. First pony, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Mantou's dun <i>Sayonara</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling).....	11 4..1
„ Elsinore's dun <i>Aleppo</i> (Mr. R. Stewart).....	10 9..2
„ Scott-Wyburn's white <i>Troutbeck</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt).....	10 12..3
„ Munthe's chestnut <i>Free Lance</i> (Mr. J. W. Fenton).....	10 12..0
„ Colin Campbell's black <i>Firstfoot</i> (Mr. J. Stewart).....	11 7..0
„ Tailai's bay <i>Collapse</i> (Mr. F. Sommer).....	11 1..0
„ Maukisch's spot. roan <i>Privateer</i> (Mr. E. Fabris).....	11 1..0

This famous race always excites a great amount of interest and in this case was no exception to the rule: only seven ponies started and a good race was the result. *Sayonara* led nearly the whole way and won easily in 2mins. 9½secs., *Aleppo* second, *Troutbeck* third. Time; 32½, 65, 1.37½, 2mins. 9½secs.

7.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Value, Tls. 350. A forced entry of 10% on prizes won by Winners at this Meeting and open only to them; optional for the Winner of the Consolation Stakes. First pony to receive Tls. 300; second pony, Tls. 50. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a-quarter.

Mr. Tailai's chestnut <i>Osman</i> (Mr. F. Sommer).....	11 1..1
„ Macperson's brown <i>Enigma</i> (Dr. Robertson).....	11 1..2
„ Verdant Green's grey <i>Last Toast</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt).....	10 12..3
„ Heinemann's grey <i>Na Na</i> (Mr. A. H. Watts).....	10 9..0
„ Dalton's chestnut <i>Shaloon</i> (Mr. J. Stewart).....	10 9..0
„ Munthe's skewbald <i>Svend</i> (Mr. J. Watts).....	10 12..0
„ Andrew's grey <i>Advance</i> (Mr. F. A. Cumming).....	11 1..0
„ Andrew's chestnut <i>Tynedale</i> (Mr. R. Stewart).....	10 12..0
„ Tailai's brown <i>Moribund</i> (Mr. C. R. Morling).....	11 4..0
„ Sherborne's cream <i>Manifesto</i> (Mr. J. I. M. Drummond).....	10 12..0

A good field and the best ponies of the Meeting were got away by our veteran starter in splendid style, and all raced together to the first quarter in 33½, when *Moribund*, *Osman*, *Advance*, and *Enigma* went away from the rest, but were all together again at the top bend where *Osman* began to draw away and entering the home straight ran away from the rest; *Enigma* 2nd, and *Last Toast* 3rd. Time: 33½, 1min. 7½secs., 1min. 39½secs., 2mins. 10½secs., 2mins. 41½secs.

8.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. First pony, Tls. 75; second pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale; Grifina allowed 7lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a-quarter.

Mr. Munthe's dun <i>Erik Jarl</i> (Mr. R. Stewart).....	11 1..1
„ J. M. D.'s irongrey <i>Gun Shot</i> (Mr. F. A. Cumming).....	10 9..2
Drs. Irwin and Robertson's skewbald <i>Harlequin</i> (Mr. W. H. Hunt).....	11 1..3
Mr. Heinemann's grey <i>Nudl</i> (Mr. A. H. Watts).....	10 12..0
„ Ewo's grey <i>Ben Wyvis</i> (Mr. J. Stewart).....	11 1..0

The last official race of the day saw a fine finish between *Erik Jarl* and *Gun Shot*, the former winning by a length in 2mins. 46½secs., *Harlequin* third.

Summary of results:—

Owners.	First.
Mr. Tailai	7
„ Andrew	3
„ James	2
„ Heinemann	2
„ Munthe	2
„ Sherborne	2
Drs. Irwin and Robertson	1
Mr. Mantou	1
„ Verdant Green	1
„ Dalton	1
„ Macperson	1

Jockeys.	First.
Mr. Sommer	7
„ Hunt	3
„ Morling	3
„ Watts	2
„ R. Stewart	2
„ Fenton	2
Dr. Robertson	2
Mr. Cumming	1
„ Drummond	1

Ponies.	First.
<i>Osman</i>	3
<i>Moribund</i>	3
<i>Manifesto</i>	2
<i>Advance</i>	2
<i>Last Toast</i>	1
<i>Sayonara</i>	1
<i>Li-hai Pi-chi</i>	1
<i>Shaloon</i>	1
<i>Dunlee</i>	1
<i>Na Na</i>	1
<i>Enigma</i>	1
<i>Erik Jarl</i>	1
<i>Svend</i>	1
<i>Brier Root</i>	1
<i>Tynedale</i>	1
<i>The Clown</i>	1
<i>Igel</i>	1

Correspondence.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In your daily issue of the 18th inst. there are statements under the heading "Wuhu" which need to be corrected.

Your correspondent in writing about "Trouble at the Mines" wrote: "It seems that a foreigner Mr. Drysdale purchased a Coal-hill and was working it when the officials stepped in and prevented him from working, the end of it being that he was compelled to sell it to them and hand over the title deeds." This is a mistake. I have bought several coalfields, and some ex-officials happened to have a claim on one in the form of a rental deed for part of it, and negotiations were gone about in the most friendly way, and in transferring our title deeds to them, we received our own price for the property.

The places I began to work have not been interfered with; the officials of the district and the people are most friendly, and are always willing to render assistance.

I am, etc.,

ISLAY F. DRYSDALE.

Wuhu, 21st May.

Miscellaneous.

THE RESULTS OF VASCO DA GAMA'S DISCOVERY.

The following is the paper by P. G. von Möllendorff, Esq., read, on the occasion of the Sarau Litterario e Musical em homenagem à Vasco da Gama, by R. S. Fischer, Esq.

The fifteenth century ushers in the beginning of modern history, the Middle Ages disappear, a new era begins. More than anything else the development of navigation brought this about. After a series of discoveries on the West Coast of Africa Columbus discovered America and Vasco da Gama found the way to India by sea.

During the Middle Ages commerce had vastly extended, but continued more or less on the lines laid down in antiquity by the Phenicians and their successors, the Carthaginians. The Italian cities, Venice and Genoa, as the leaders in the South, the Hanseatic Towns and the Netherlands in the North, had not made any remarkable progress in navigation, nor had they discovered new countries. The trade routes were the same as in ancient times and ships never went out of sight of land. The voyages undertaken by the Arabs and the geographical knowledge gained thereby, were not made common property, although it seems strange that the ambition to become better acquainted with the Orient, which originated in the Crusades, should not have led to researches in this direction.

Marco Polo's travels during the latter part of the 13th century, read with avidity in all countries, opened up visions of unknown lands heretofore shrouded in mystery. He informed ignorant Europe of Asiatic trade routes and how Indian products were brought to us by way of Egypt. The charts of the period represented Africa extending as far as the Malay Archipelago, making the Indian Ocean to be an inland sea. It was Marco Polo's book, together with Arabic tales of Indian commerce, which drew the attention of the King of Portugal to the feasibility of reaching India by sea and thus appropriating the trade of the Arabs. Portugal had the great fortune to be ruled by a succession of highly intelligent Princes. João I., 1385/1433, paid great attention to foreign commerce, increased the importance of the Portuguese navy, and thus laid the foundation of his country's greatness. This Prince "da boa memoria," was the first to acquire the Spirit of the Age. He foresaw the change that was coming and led his country to gather the first fruits. His emissaries to East Africa and to Arabia brought him corroboration of what he had divined, namely that Africa could be sailed round and that it ended in a Southern Cape.

Este é o primeiro Rei que se desterra
De Patria, por fazer que o Africano
Conheça pelas armas quanto exede
A lei de Christo a lei de Mehanedo.

First King was he who, with these thoughts imbued,

Banished himself that Africans might know
By force of arms how greatly doth exceed
The law of Christ the law of Mahommed.

Thus a series of discoveries were made, which culminated in those of America by Columbus and of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama. Columbus had an erroneous conception of the position of India; he believed he could reach it by sailing westwards. Vasco da Gama's voyage was based on a scientific calculation. Columbus' discovery was a happy accident, Gama's success was the scientific solution of a great problem. We can hereby conceive what it meant in those times to undertake voyages into unknown regions. Everyone still believed the stories of terrible sea-monsters, of the jelly-sea, etc.,

circulated by the Phœnicians to deter competitors from following them on their voyages. The aids to navigation were of the most primitive kind, and the ships were unwieldy craft of 130 to 300 tons. Truly it required more than ordinary courage to sail in such a way from the coast into the unknown terrors of the ocean! The Infante Henry the Navigator led the first voyages which were started in the year 1415.

Assim fomos abrindo aquelles mares
Que geração alguma não abriu,
As novas ilhas vendo o os novos ares,
Que o generoso Henrique descubrio.

Thus went we forth those unknown seas to try

Which by no people yet explored had been;
Seeing those isles and climates now before
By noble Henry's first discoveries seen.

In 1419 Madeira was discovered and was planted with vine and sugarcane. In 1480 the Azores were reached. In 1445 Bartolomeo Dias arrived at Cape Verde. In 1471 the Equator was passed. A naval academy, founded by Prince Henry, improved the astronomical and mathematical aids to navigation and sea charts in the modern style were constructed. As the sun's sight could only be taken on land, the navigators had to land from time to time in order to determine the latitude. King John II, 1481-1495, "o principe perfeito," appointed a commission to devise better forms of astronomical instruments capable of being used on board ship. With the help of these instruments the Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1487, and in 1497 the Southern extremity of Africa was doubled.

Trabalha para mostrar Vasco da Gama
Que essas navegações, que, o mundo canta,
Não mereceu tamanha gloria e fama
Como a sua que o deo e a terra espanta.

Vasco da Gama's labours hard, to prove
That all those voyages which the world
doth sing

Should not such souse of fame and glory move

As his, which heaven and earth set wondering.

On the 20th of May, 1498, Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut on the west coast of Malabar and the great problem of finding the sea route to India was solved. The results of this discovery were extraordinary. The first epoch of the history of commerce was closed, new trade routes were opened. Commerce rose henceforth to a point and attained an extension, of which the nations heretofore engaged in it had never dreamed. Instead of sailing merely within sight of land, ships were now able to cross oceans. Indian produce, instead of passing through the Levant to the Italian ports and thence into the hands of German merchants, were now brought by Portuguese to the markets of the Netherlands, especially to Antwerp. In India, the Portuguese Viceroy, Almeida and the great Albuquerque, gradually achieved their desire to exclude the Arabs from Indian commerce and to give Portugal its monopoly.

The trade between India, Arabia and Egypt became entirely Portuguese and was extended to Malacca through the conquest of that city. Through this extension the Portuguese became the masters of the trade with China and Japan, the Philippines and the Malay Archipelago: the whole of the Far Eastern trade became concentrated in Lisbon.

E tu, nobre, que no mundo
Facilmente das outras as Princesas,
Que edificada fonte do facundo
Por cujo engano for Dardania accessa.

And thou, proud Lisbon, who midst earth's displays,

As Princess others easily dost sway.
Thou whom that eloquence resolved to raise,

Whose fraud Dardania did in ashes lay.

The Italian cities, Venice, whose connection with Alexandria, the centre of the Indo-Arabian trade was very extensive,

leading the van, were for a long time doubtful whether Portugal could succeed in her undertaking. In their self-sufficiency they allowed the time to pass when they might have participated in the Portuguese triumph and retained a share in the new trade. When they at last woke up it was too late. Portuguese ships had already established an invincible competition. Lisbon had already become the market of the world for Indian goods, and the Indo-Arabian trade route was a thing of the past. Venetian gold helped Egyptian rulers for a time to resist Portuguese enterprise, but in the end they were easily defeated. Venetian ambassadors tried, with all their renowned diplomatic finesse, to obtain by treaty the exclusive right to take over all merchandise landed in Lisbon, but it was too late, this had already been done by Antwerp. For some time Venice retained control of the overland route from India, by which spices, dyes, etc., continued to be brought via Aleppo and Syria. But when Venice had lost most of her possessions in the Orient, the Levantine commerce gradually slipped out of her hands as well. The Dutch ports, especially Antwerp, then became the market for the exchange of Indian, German, and Northern, i.e. Scandinavian and Russian, products and goods. The Portuguese, discovering this complete commercial organisation where rich and complete stocks of all staples could be found, brought their Indian merchandise to Antwerp; Lisbon was the first, Antwerp the second great market for Indian products. Thus Vasco da Gama's great discovery brought Europe into direct communication with Asiatic ports; for his fatherland he opened a new era; under Manuel and Joem III Portugal rose to the zenith of her splendour, she became the leading commercial nation of Europe and the Queen of the Eastern Seas.

P. G. von MÖLLENDORFF.

Ningpo, May 1898.

A EULOGY AND A DEFENCE.

(Read by Mr. C. E. de Lopes e Ozorio at the Sarau Litterario and Musical em Homenagem a Vasco da Gama.)

Four hundred years ago, Portugal's grandest dream was realised—the maritime way to the land of fabulous riches, and the source of commercial wealth—India—was found! This glorious deed, immortalised so eloquently in one of the few of the universal epics, sung by one of the most illustrious of the world's bards, the great Camões, was not the result of chance, but an achievement long conceived and arduously attained, after nearly a century of patient study, years of fiercest struggles against the elements, physical, natural and supernatural, at the sacrifice of many precious lives and fortunes.

That a land of enormous wealth from whence Venice, Genoa, and other cities of the Mediterranean derived their commercial standing and splendid opulence, existed beyond the sea, was a fact well-known to the Western nations of the 15th century. To discover this land and draw away a part at least of its commerce and its riches by a direct sea route was the ambition of the most enterprising of the maritime countries of that period. Foremost among these nations of navigators were the Spaniards and the Portuguese who were, so to say, feeling their way to the goal of their desire, through seas never traversed before. As a result of these continued researches the former discovered America, a new world in its sylvan and primordial state, and the latter the route by the sea to the kingdom which was known to exist in the East, but where no one could locate the exact spot.

With the wild and angry sea ever striking against her coasts it was only natural that Portugal should nurture and rear the sturdiest, bravest, the most intrepid and

persevering mariners who, from the earliest ages, had ventured in their diminutive craft, the *caravellas*, first along the coasts and then further and further out to sea. With an unquenchable spirit of adventure, ever roaming and ever seeking for new lands, every decade found these hardy sea-rovers a few miles nearer to the end of their quest. From Coast to Capes, from Capes to Archipelagoes they crept along till they doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and half the way was reached. This discovery roused their desire to go still further on, and the navigators received the most flattering encouragement from the people and the most munificent help from Royalty. To Royal Prince Henry, the Navigator, more than any one individual or corporation, Portugal is indebted for all the glorious and brilliant achievements of her sons on the sea, for not only did this exalted personage found the first school of navigation on a thoroughly scientific basis at Sagres, but he also dedicated his whole life and fortune and the funds of the Noble Order of Christ to train men to face with a more perfect knowledge the perils of the deep. Himself no mean navigator, he knew more than others that, to venture out in the open sea, there were dangers to encounter; dangers which only a thorough grasp of the then known science of navigation could lessen, especially as legends of untold perils and miseries of the most fantastic and gruesome nature had gathered round the earlier navigations.

In this maritime University no doubt were trained many of those who subsequently astonished the world by their daring deeds and added a brilliant lustre to the country which gave them birth. But one sad page in the history of Portugal's sea achievements remains. The man who had planned, encouraged, dedicated his whole life, sacrificed pleasure and everything else did not live to witness the accomplishment of the undertaking he had initiated—the discovery of the region of Hindustan—by one who was not even born before he closed his eyes in eternal sleep. Though his body lay buried, his spirit hovered and had sway over the destiny both of those whom he had and those he had not trained. His self-sacrifice, his assiduity, and his teaching had left a lasting effect and influence over not only his own native land, but a wider area.

Historians and biographers are silent or very scant in their notice of the early days of those intrepid navigators, and especially so of Vasco da Gama. His contemporaries never dreamt that four centuries later his memory would be still fresh, in fact fresher, not only in the minds of those of his race, but also of the world.

His deeds to-day are told in letters of gold by his nationals as well as those of other races, for the benefits derived from his discovery are universal. One lingers in regret that so little of his early life is known, even the most brilliant of his modern biographers has only a few lines on the first years of his life. It is only left to conjecture that if he did not have a nearer connection with the school at Sagres, its influence must have touched him to a certain extent. That he had shown some aptitude for and knowledge of sea life and was endowed with more than ordinary powers of endurance and courage, good qualifications to see any difficult undertaking through to a successful issue, may be assumed from the fact that the nation would not have entrusted the command of the greatest maritime enterprise ever attempted by Portugal in the hands of one so young as Vasco da Gama, if he had not been well qualified for the post. He was only 28 years old when he started to reach the shores of the Indies. Older men, like his brother Paulo da Gama, voluntarily gave way to him, leaving us in no doubt that he was the most fit to take the leadership, although it is averred that he owed his appointment by a fortuitous condition of

things through the augury of the Astronomer Zacuto, that the way would be found by two brothers whose names he could not tell. This incident may have accelerated the decision of King Emanuel, but if Vasco da Gama had not been gifted with a sound knowledge of navigation or had been destitute of bravery and firmness he would not have been given the supreme command of the fleet even under more prophetic circumstances. That the choice had been a proper one was proved by the after results of the expedition. Vasco da Gama's full nature was then revealed. Without his indomitable courage, stubborn perseverance, strength of mind, force of character, firmness of temper, coolness in the most trying moments, sternness, self-control and forbearance when injured or insulted, whenever and wherever occasion demanded, the expedition would not have been crowned with such momentous results, results which at once revolutionised the existing scientific theory, dissipated for ever the wild and exaggerated tales of the sea, deviated the channel of trade from its old course, removed the seat of wealth from the coast of the Mediterranean to the seaboard of the Atlantic, and turned Lisbon into a centre of commerce, opulence, and splendour. The chroniclers of this famous voyage were loud in their testimony as to the tremendous power Vasco da Gama exerted over his followers, forcing, as if by magic, their respect, allegiance, and obedience. The first attempt at mutiny was at once put down with a firm hand, without resorting to brutal force, but simply through strategy of the subtlest nature. This particular trait of his character was again revealed later on. In the midst of the greatest danger at Calicut and while his and his companions' lives hung as if on a thread, which the least inconsiderate move would have snapped, and hurled them all to eternity, he was cool and collected, at the same time inflexible and resolute to a degree that inspired a reverential awe in his enemies and thereby saved his and their lives. He knew how to handle his foes, he knew how to bring about others to his way of thinking, he never jeopardised his country, on the contrary his mode of procedure and the fearless way he faced danger exacted reverence and enforced allegiance from the Eastern Potentates to his country and his King. He was a diplomat as well as a discoverer. He could dissemble and appear bland as a lamb, although within his heart was raging a passion as ferocious as that of a lion entrapped. But for these multifarious phases of his character, which proved that he was a leader not in name only, the fate of Nunes Coelho and others would have been sealed and their blood would have coloured the Kingdom of Samorim, as a first sacrifice on the altar of intrepidity.

In the face of what he had undertaken and undergone his reward was inadequate, he received the same benefactions as any mere court sycophants of those days got. But Vasco da Gama worked for no material gain, his thoughts were of the duty he had imposed upon himself to do for his king, his country, and the human race. His were the thoughts altruistic. His was the desire to make those swarthy magnates know that his king and his country were not to be trifled with, and in this he succeeded. He carried this gospel and worked to see it promulgated and laid his life down in the solemn discharge of his glorious mission.

He died amidst the scenes of his conquests and his trials, in Cochin, while acting as Viceroy of India, in the vigour of manhood. Thus passed away a grand figure whose shadow still looms large in the horizon of fame, though four centuries have passed away since the substantial part of it which gives the shade had crumbled away. As we see the light emitted from a star long since dead so also we see his light, with this difference; the former will

diminish in brilliancy one day and fade away, but the latter will increase its effulgency so long as this earth exists.

But around his memory, years after his death, nay, centuries, there has gathered an ominous cloud of charges. He was accused of being cruel to a degree verging on barbarism and savagery, he was charged with being ambitious, vindictive, and, even more, ungrateful! Thus by some he was rewarded.

That he was stern, and sometimes very hard his fondest admirers will not deny, but that he was naturally barbarous, without being justified in his implacable vengeance, is a false accusation. Hemmed in by hypocrisy, treachery, and falsehood, he only did what any one would do under the extreme circumstances he was placed in, especially when he knew that the relentless harassing against him originated from the hereditary enemies of not only his country, but of all Christendom—the vindictive Moors. The work of destruction and annihilation did not commence with him. What he did was the work of reprisal, the avenging of the cruelty and barbarity perpetrated, under the mask of friendship, against his countrymen. But for his promptness in striking terror into the hearts of the guilty, the record of massacres would without doubt have been darker and lengthier. If he had been lenient, court-favour by adulation, the abuse would have continued and the Western people would not have had any hold on the natives, and the seed which he had planted would not have borne fruits so easily. Fruits, alas! of which the planters did not reap much benefit.

That he was ambitious, vindictive, spiteful and, worse still, ungrateful to his country and his King are false accusations, which his own life gave the lie to. But an abler and louder voice than mine has been raised in his defence in the last number of the *Revista Portuguesa*. Sousa Monteiro has once, and it is hoped for ever, dispelled the dark cloud which casts a sombre aspect on a glorious name, a name which, in these days when his jubilee is resounding in every sphere where the blue and white banner flutters in the same wind which blew it centuries back over seas and lands untraversed and untrodden by a white man, should never have a pall over it.

We, here, are doing something to remove this dark cloud by this commemoration. The unanimity and the readiness which all nations here have joined with us in rendering homage to Vasco da Gama and laying the united tribute at his feet reveals the significant fact that all recognise in him a great discoverer, who has done so much to bring religion, civilisation, and progress to the East and make the people of the Orient more humane, much earlier than they would have been brought. The nation, which, with only so to speak a handful of men, has done so much for humanity in the olden days and produced such a galaxy of names, as Prince Henry, Dias, Magalhaes, Cabral, above all Vasco da Gama, and others, is still on the march of progress and is to-day equally rich in heroes, like Serpa Pinto, Capparelo, Ivens, etc., who, with so few resources and such inadequate means, as they had, have upheld their country's name and added fresher laurels to it. Portugal! the country which we shall always uphold, possesses hearts ready for any sacrifice, for it is she that is the only realm which has granted at home and abroad an equality of rights. Her legislation recognises all as equals, be they black, be they yellow, be they white, every one is not a subject but a full citizen, able to enjoy all privileges and all rights. In the words of Virgil:

Quo res cunque cadant, unum et commune periculum,
Una salus ambobus erit.

Portugal has passed through her years of rest, she will not be satisfied with only her

ancient glory, but she will, in unison with other nations, carry the divine law by bringing humanity in closer relation, marching towards one throne, and that, the Divine one, the seat of justice, the seat of love, the seat of unity, and the seat of brotherhood.

Portuguezes dos dias d'agora,
Vinde prestes, que o tempo é contado,
Nos annaes recolher, do passado,
Seguranças de um largo provir.
Porque o povo, que teve em partilha,
Um legado tão grande de gloria,
Era indigno da vida e da historia,
Se das mãos o deixasse fugir!

Tendes hoje uma nova missão,
Já marcada nas leis do destino!
Quem não sente este impulso divino,
Que nos leva, tão longe, além-mar?
Quem não sente, que havemos agora,
Por mandados de lei sobre humana,
No chão virgem da terra humana,
Do futuro os imperios fundar?

Vede bem, que o passado renasce,
Portuguezes dos tempos d'agora!
Novamente partir, mar em fóra,
Que o porvir nos acena de lá!
No chão virgem da terra mundana,
Novo imperio teremos um dia!
O presente, o presente o annuncia;
O futuro, o futuro o dirá.

Shanghai, 19 de Maio de 1898.

GUTZLAFF ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

The present lighthouse was erected in 1869 by workmen employed by the Customs under Mr. D. Marr Henderson. A start on the lightkeeper's dwellings was made by a contractor, but as he failed to prosecute the work with vigour, and as his men left the island before the foundations had been completed, the work was undertaken by the Customs. The original design was for the lantern and light to be erected on a tower surrounded by the dwellings, but as this arrangement was considered dangerous in case of fire, Mr. Henderson placed the lantern without a tower direct on the summit of the island, and at a short distance away the necessary dwellings were erected. There was no lighthouse mechanic attached to the Customs at that time, so the erection was done under Mr. Henderson's personal supervision. The lantern had ten inclined standards so arranged that there were two sizes of panes and five panes of each size. When the lantern glass was unpacked on Gutzlaff it was found that all the panes, including the spare ones, of one size were broken, and a return had to be made to Shanghai to see what could be procured there. No plate glass of sufficient size could be got so it became necessary to use small panes and have a horizontal joint across the centre of every alternate side of the lantern. Thin metal strips and putty were used to prevent glass bearing on glass at these joints, and the plan adopted proved so successful that when the new panes arrived from home they were put into stock as it was not considered advisable to reglaze half of the lantern. Shortly after lighting up for the first time the lamp refused to work properly and Mr. Henderson had to sit up with it all night rather than let the light go out. On the following day the lamp was taken to pieces and the defect rectified. The Gutzlaff Light has done good service for nearly thirty years, and when it was erected it was a fairly good one, but unfortunately it was a fixed light when it should have been a revolving one.

Some years ago it was proposed by Capt. Moore, R.N. to change this light to an occulting one so as to distinguish it from the Shaweishan fixed one, but Mr. Henderson pointed out at that time that it would be much better and less costly to

change the latter from fixed to occulting as it was a larger light and carried on a cast-iron tower giving sufficient fall for the driving weights of the actuating machinery, and he proposed to replace the Gutzlaff fixed light with a revolving one. Recently the Coast Inspector, Capt. Bisbee, proposed to change the Gutzlaff light to an occulting one and the matter was again referred to Mr. Henderson, who repeated his former recommendations. We now hear that the Shaweishan Light is to be changed to an occulting one, that new lamps with six-wick mineral oil burners are to replace the less powerful and antiquated four-wick vegetable oil ones, and that the necessary apparatus has been ordered from Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co. of Birmingham. The proposed change, which will make the light thoroughly characteristic and much more powerful, should be effected in about six months' time.

Mr. Henderson's design for Gutzlaff is that of a four-sided catadioptric light to give flashes at five seconds' intervals (the shortest period so far tried in China) so the whole apparatus, which is to be floated on mercury, will make one entire revolution in twenty seconds. Such a speed is easily obtainable with the mercury float, but would have been impracticable with the old arrangement of friction rollers. The lantern is to have curved glazing of $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick plate glass carried by ten steel standards and a framing of gun metal, whilst there is to be a double dome and an extra-large fixed cowl. The murette is to be of mild steel plates $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick with a galvanised lining and special ventilating arrangements. A porch is to cover the door in the murette and render access to the exterior of the lantern practicable without interfering with the ventilation of the lantern and causing the flame to flicker. The tower is to be twenty-five feet high of mild steel plates $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and secured to the iron standards. The shaft of the tower is to be bolted to a heavy cast iron $1\frac{1}{4}$ " thick base ring secured to Portland cement concrete foundations with twenty $1\frac{1}{2}$ " holding-down bolts. The tower is to be divided by an intermediate iron floor into two rooms; the lower to form a storeroom whilst the upper forms the lightroom. These rooms are lighted by eight brass scuttles, and ventilated by eight special ventilators with brass hit-and-miss valves. A copper lightning conductor, speaking tubes, and all the usual and necessary fittings have been specified for.

A TALE OF THE WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter sent by one of the bluejackets on board the U.S. flagship *Olympia* to a friend and is a graphic description of the famous action on the 1st inst:—On the 30th of April we arrived within about 40 miles of the entrance of Manila Harbour when the Admiral called all the captains of the fleet on board his ship and held a consultation as to the best method of entering Manila harbour. The decision was to run the gauntlet of the forts at the hour of midnight. The fleet then weighed anchor and all lights were extinguished except battle-lanterns; the gun crews, half of which might take a sleep and the other half were told to stand by, were ordered to be ready to launch death at a moment's notice. The strictest silence was maintained, we could even hear our shipmates breathe, and thus we steamed along, the flagship leading and the rest of the fleet following in our wake making and casting a shadow under the light of a weak moon, which made the ships look like some old and fabled monsters of the deep. At last the word was passed to the men that we were slowly nearing the forts and then followed a period of anxious suspense, for it had been rumoured that the passage between the forts was literally honey-com-

bed with submarine mines, but suddenly the word was passed that we were opposite the forts, and it was with difficulty that we restrained ourselves from laughing out boisterously and were all congratulating each other on the smart Yankee trick we had played on the Dons, when bang went one of the guns from the forts which was answered with a vim by the *Boston*. We were discovered and the forts were firing upon us, but luckily the fleet had passed and we were inside the harbour of Manila. There were a great many lights burning on shore but they were soon extinguished when our presence became known. This was about 1 a.m. on the 1st of May and coffee having been served, we were told to stand by for the battle which we all knew must either decide the fate of Old Glory or wipe out the haughty Dons of old Castile in revenge for the destruction of the *Maine*, the loss of our shipmates in Havana harbour, and the continued insults that have been poured on Uncle Sam by the Spanish Government. With dawn the forts commenced to fire on us and each tar waited coolly and patiently for the order to return the fire. It was about 5.20 a.m. when we commenced popping, and from that time up to about 7.30 a.m. it was simply a storm of shot, shell, shrapnell, eight-inch projectiles and all kinds of explosives that the human brain has been able to invent. We were engaged with both the Spanish fleet and the batteries on shore when the word was passed that the Spanish Flagship and a torpedo boat were coming for us bow-on. We reserved our fire until they were well within range and making a good target for the broadsides of our fleet. They tried to face the music but it was impossible for them to stand the hailstorm of shot poured on them by our rapid fire guns. At last she wavered and turned for the beach which she had left so proudly a few short minutes before, but she was caught with an eight-inch shell from our turret guns which caused an explosion and set her on fire. Shortly afterwards she went down and to day she lies in about four and a-half fathoms of water, a miserable spectacle of what once was Spain's proud Flagship in the Philippines. The second engagement commenced at about 11 a.m. with the Arsenal and forts and they surrendered at about 1 p.m. the same day.

THE RIOT AT WENCHOW. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A certain official who recently arrived in this port characterised its population as lazy beyond everything. It has redeemed its character—at his expense. He, poor man, is now reconsidering his opinion in a *yamen* which bears signs all too visible of an activity he desired as little as he thought possible! Within three or four hours to-day our three principal *yaméns* and the official residences have been wrecked, the Taotai's, the prefect's, the *hsien's*, and the opium Taotai's. Never such a wrecking has Wenchow seen unless we except the riot of 1884.

THE CAUSE

is threefold:—Scarcity of rice, the new Imperial Housetax, and fresh arrangements re sale of opium, as discommoding and vexatious (if that be possible) as the recent regulations of the Customs Parcel Post. Any one of these three causes the average Chinese would bear with stolidity, but all three together are enough to muddle any one's head and make him irresponsible for his actions.

THE FIRST OF THESE THREE CAUSES

is the chief reason of the rising; last year's crop was a poor one following a poorer of the year before. Rice is now up to forty cash a pint as against 20 to 25 in ordinary years; all food-stuffs are up in proportion, and the dollar is down by nearly 15 per

cent. The people were already demanding the opening of the granaries when yesterday, the *hsien* or district magistrate put out a proclamation arranging to open them when rice touched 50 cash a pint, whereupon every owner of rice wished to hold on to his stock till the top price was reached. All this "the stupid people" with empty stomachs and otherwise were unkind enough to resent. They promptly and liberally bespattered the proclamation, and became vulgarly clamorous for the immediate opening of the granaries.

THE NEW TAXATION.

It added to the general ill-feeling when the new Imperial "subscription" of ten per cent on house and shop rent, payable monthly from to-day, was foolishly persevered with. Had it been postponed till the harvest it would have been paid, if not cheerfully yet with a murmuring only. To-day a certain brasssmith's shop in the main street was reached about noon by the sub-magistrate who was supervising the "subscription." The brasssmith complained that the payment would put the climax on his business and he would have to close shop. Whereupon the *yamen* runners intimated they could save him the trouble by doing it for him, and proceeded to carry off his signboard. The neighbours who had called round during the discussion tried to prevent this, and failing, one by one began to 罷市 or Close the Market.

THE RIOTING STARTED.

Before they had time to organise and petition the officials, and before the officials had decided what steps to take, the "stupid people" with their empty stomachs and otherwise took the matter in hand and proceeded, some to carry one official outside the city, others to attack the *yaméns*. Pillage was not their object, for after smashing up everything breakable in our district magistrate's *yamen* they went into the residential portions of the *yamen*, wrecked his furniture and household goods, tore his silks and satins to shreds and steeped all they could in tubs of unpleasantness. The prefect's *yamen* suffered in like fashion though in a minor degree, but the Taotai's was as mercilessly treated as the district magistrate's.

THE TAOTAI ON HIS KNEES.

He, in official robes, with his seal in his uplifted hand, on his knees begged the "dear" people to go away. But the dear people with empty stomachs and otherwise threw stones; his lieutenant's head was badly broken, and the unfortunate Taotai himself did not get off scot free.

HOW THE OPIUM TAOTAI FARED.

In the meantime the obnoxious opium Taotai received a very unsavoury crowd of *sans culottes*. He managed to escape; for here the case was different and his visitors took more interest in his furniture, his dollars and his wines than in himself. Some indulged too freely and were found lying drunk in the streets afterwards. Too much champagne on an empty stomach—or otherwise—is not good.

THE NEW DÉPÔT

from which alone opium may now be bought and which has only been open a week, all spick and span with paint, and at night usually brilliant with foreign lamps, was the scene of the greatest excitement. Opium ran like—syrup; the crowd seemed almost wholly made up of opium smokers and they got well nigh to fighting for it, and for the dollars in the till. Some scooped up the opium in their hats, others in their shoes, some in the palm of the hand, others took their shirts off and mopped up all they could, running off home with it as fast as their legs could carry them, the opium leaving an admirable spoor behind that even a blind man could have followed with his nose. The writer saw one

man whose whole body was smudged with stains and his shirt dripping as described. The building was completely wrecked, and it seemed as if every third house in certain quarters was cooking its evening meal with the remains of tables, chairs, or floor boards.

THE FOREIGNERS NOT MOLESTED.

Fortunately no attack was made on the foreign community, though it was seriously mooted during the attack on the Opium Dépôt. Better counsels prevailed, "the foreigners are powerful and would not stand it." Threatening language was heard in the streets, and as we might at any moment be at the mercy of a mob it was deemed advisable to get as many of the ladies to the Island as would go, the men returning to their respective posts of duty.

CHEAP RICE.

Proclamations have this evening been issued fixing rice at 28 cash a pint and promising to immediately open the granaries. The result is a rush on the rice shops which now are selling at a loss of 7 or 8 cash a pint and have to trust to the memory of the officials to resupply their vanishing stock. Already two shops have been wrecked. The Mandarins are really powerless, for as I wrote you recently, the military force, which often does good police duty, has been so recklessly cut down that the Brigadier-General has scarcely enough men left to form a body-guard for the Taotai. To-day has given the proof.

19th May.

EATING HUMBLE PIE.

P.S.—A special courier leaves this afternoon, of whom I avail myself. After much persuasion the people have opened their shops again. There was much joking yesterday as they closed them, the chief point being that they would have a Sunday like the foreigners and all go to Church. To-day the late district magistrate has been suspended by the Taotai and the new likin officer takes his place; the two sub-magistrates have also been suspended. The Taotai, prefect, new magistrate, and other officials are eating pie of the humblest. They are going the round of all the business streets on foot, in plain clothes, with their seals in their hands, bowing to right and bowing to left, begging the "dear people" to continue their business like good children, and the day is hot as July. How wet and weary and woe-begone they look we have not ventured to go and see.

20th May.

A letter from Ningpo, dated the 28th ult., says:—

Last night the Protestant Missionaries gave a return dinner to the Taotai, prefect, and district magistrate. They were very much excited over further news which they had just received from Wenchow.

There had been further trouble, and the native officials, taking a firmer attitude, had used the soldiers at their disposal, with the result that two persons were shot dead. This has complicated affairs; but the Wenchow officials were trying to appease the relatives of the two men by a money compensation of three thousand dollars. That the position of affairs in Wenchow was grave was evident from the conversation and demeanour of the officials here, and we shall look with eagerness for news per *Poochi* on Monday next.

PRECAUTIONS AT NINGPO.

The mandarins in Ningpo are apprehensive of the troubles in other places tending to incite the people here. One good move has been made in the East Suburb—Kiangtung—where rice is being sold at the rate of 36 cash per *sheng*, each family being allowed to purchase five *sheng* per day at this rate.

To-day, the officials are consulting on measures which would tend to mollify the

people, and put off any trouble until the first crop is garnered.

RELIEF OF TAXATION.

P.S.—Proclamations are out telling the people that for the time being the House-tax will not be collected; there is furthermore a rumour that the new opium tax will also be suspended for the time being.

A CHAT WITH CARL HERTZ.

On Friday night, the world-renowned conjurer and escamoteur Mr. Carl Hertz, opens a brief season in Shanghai at the Lyceum Theatre, during which time it is his intention to introduce the most popular of his many remarkable illusions. It is so seldom that an artist of note visits the Orient that when the exception manifests itself the resident population are naturally curious to hear something concerning his career, with its successes and its possible disappointments. It was with this regard that one of our staff bearded the magician in his den yesterday afternoon. He was discovered in company with his charming wife, who materially assists him in his performance, and his energetic manager Mr. Edwin Geach, comfortably ensconced in one of the rooms of the Astor House facing the river, and our representative having exchanged the usual courtesies and explained the nature of the visit, Mr. Hertz speedily let himself go. He is a pleasant looking man and talks easily. In fact the most sceptical would hardly credit him capable of emulating (as an exhibition of course) the dark ways and vain tricks of the redoubtable Ah Sin. In the course of an interesting conversation he unfolded a few of his varied experiences. He was born in San Francisco (how many years ago we did not ask) and early in life exhibited a gift for legerdemain in all its branches. He had no family leanings to the stage but adopted a professional career in full confidence of his powers. Appearing publicly at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, at the age of seventeen he was distinctly nervous—the natural outcome of such unprecedented precocity. Courage however came to his rescue and he made another essay some few weeks later when he reaped a success far eclipsing his early failure. Since then his life has been one grand string of successes and he has girdled the earth winning triumphs all along the line. His first introduction to the "big village" was in 1884 when he had an astonishingly successful show at the Royal Holborn. His fame rapidly spread and with an acumen for which they have always been characterised, the management of the Alhambra secured him exclusively. It was at this establishment that the "Vanishing Lady" trick, was first shown, and so great was its reception that it filled a place in the bill for no less than 500 nights. This was followed by "Stroubaiika," probably the most sensational of his illusions, and "Aerolithe," a dainty piece of wizardcraft which caught the popular fancy to the full. Since then he has performed mostly in the metropolis, but found time to fulfil several lucrative continental engagements, in the course of which his prowess was freely recognised. He has several times given private performances at Marlborough House and has been made the recipient of valuable presents from the Prince of Wales. Whilst on the Continent he appeared before the Queen Regent of Spain, President Carnot (who decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honour), the Emperor of Germany, and the insane King Ludwig of Bavaria. The last-named must have been an embarrassing audience for he must have the theatre to himself. Two years ago Mr. Hertz left London for a tour round the world and here we have him at the conclusion of it, after touring through America, South Africa, India, the Straits, Australia, and New Zealand, being in

the antipodes conspicuously successful. Once during his career Carl Hertz was sold. It was by a little boy, when he was performing in the Southern States of America. One of his tricks consisted in putting a dollar borrowed from the audience into an orange, and afterwards placing it into a boy's pocket. The boy is, of course, a confederate, to whom a dollar has been given by the conjurer before he appears on the stage. On the night in question, the boy when called upon in presence of the audience to take the dollar out of his pocket, replied, as he produced a quantity of small change: "Here's 90 cents; I got thirsty and changed the dollar you gave me." "After that," says Mr. Hertz, "I decided never more to work with a confederate." Carl Hertz was in South Africa during the stirring scenes of the Jameson raid. He was performing in Johannesburg on the night of the release of the four reformers who had been sentenced to death and when the reformers came into the packed theatre there was a tremendous scene. No more conjuring feats that night; the four released prisoners got on the stage and made speeches, and then invited all the audience to have drinks. Waiters were kept running into the theatre with drinks from the adjoining bar, and when one reckless enthusiast would send a tray and glasses spinning into the air from the hands of the servant he would eagerly enquire "the damage," and pay at once. There were stirring times in South Africa in those days. Mr. Hertz is now on his way back to London where he commences another engagement at the Alhambra in September. He will go home however somewhat circuitously, his intention being to call at Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, and Bombay en route. He likes the East and is fascinated with Shanghai of which he says he shall retain many pleasant recollections. His visit here is sure to be a popular one and it is to be hoped that his season will prove a financial as well as an artistic success. Of the latter we may be assured. In addition to Mr. Hertz' exposition of legerdemain and his illusions, Mlle. d'Alton (Mrs. Carl Hertz) will sing, whilst the programme also includes a very fine living picture entertainment. The apparatus used in the last named is Lumière's original Cinematographe.

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OUR FUTURE KING,

BY

CHARLES LOWE, A.M.

(Author of "William II," "Prince Bismarck," etc.)

I.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

Lord Mayor's day has brought with it many messages of high political import to the British people; but perhaps the most momentous of all these was the announcement, on this day of the year 1841, that Queen Victoria had given birth to her first son. At the Guildhall Banquet that night the health of the Queen was drunk with a fervency which had never been felt before, seeing that she had presented the nation with an heir male to the crown, and great was the jubilation all over the Empire. "Is it a boy?" asked the Duke of Wellington, who, as one of the great officers of State, had been waiting for the expected birth at Buckingham Palace. "It's a Prince, your Grace," replied the nurse, with an implied reprimand in her exultant tone, though, as a matter of fact, this was only as yet a courtesy title. It was more than three weeks before that of Prince of Wales, which is not an hereditary title, was conferred by royal patent on the baby who had been born into the world as Duke of Cornwall with a silver

spoon, so to speak, in his mouth, in the form of a right to an annual revenue of £60,000 a year from the Delectable Duchy. In circumstances of great ceremony—the King of Prussia being chief sponsor—the Prince was christened in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 25th of January, the birthday of Robert Burns, in compliment—accidental, no doubt—to the nation from which he had derived three of his other titles as Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, Great Steward of Scotland, and Lord of the Isles.

But, though the owner of many titles, the Prince, unlike most royalties, was made the bearer of only two names, Albert Edward—one derived from his father, and the other from his grandfather, the Duke of Kent.

Soon after the birth of her second child (the Princess Royal had been her first) the Queen had written to her uncle, the King of the Belgians: "I wonder very much who my little boy will be like. You will understand how fervent are my prayers, and I am sure everybody's must be, to see him resemble his father, both in body and mind."

EARLY DAYS.

It soon became clear that, in the former respect, the Prince bore a very strong resemblance to his handsome father; while it was the anxious aim of his royal parents to give him such a training as should also extend this similitude to his qualities of mind and heart. It is probable that no royal prince was ever educated with greater care than was the heir to the sceptre of the British Empire; and if the Prince Consort, "the Prince proloner of our royal line," had done nothing more to deserve the lasting gratitude of the British people, he would be entitled to an enduring place in their recollection for the constant solicitude with which—himself the most cultured and conscientious of men—he ever tended the formation of the character of his eldest son, with all its possibilities of good and evil, for the interests of his great inheritance. It boded well for the future character of this royal heir that, when a year old, though plagued a little with his teeth, he stood "strong upon his legs," to quote his father's own words, "with a calm, clear, bright expression of face." He was, in fact, a very fine, healthy, affectionate child, possessing in a high degree the *mens sana in corpore sano*.

When the little Prince was made aware of the destiny in store for him, when he was first informed of *who* and *what* he was, and what he thought of the revelation, is not known; but in any case his childhood was passed in a state of the utmost simplicity, nay, almost severity, tempered by the exercise of those domestic affections which have never found higher expression than they did in the family circle of the Queen, who was at once the pattern of a wife and the perfection of a mother. In fact, no man ever had a better example of every personal virtue and every family grace than was set the Prince of Wales by his parents. The first governess of the Royal children was Lady Lytton (a sister of Mrs. Gladstone) who had been Lady in Waiting to the Queen; and she it was who had the mental and moral training of "Bertie"—the pet family name for the Prince—until he was seven years old; though indeed the Queen herself—who had laid it down that, without interruption to their lessons, "they should be as much as possible with their parents"—was wont to hear her children say their prayers at her own knee.

THE PRINCE'S TUTORS.

Who should now educate the Prince of Wales was the momentous question which had already been discussed in a pamphlet; and after much anxious communing with themselves, and taking counsel of many others, including the sagacious Baron Stockmar, the Royal parents decided to

act on the advice of the latter, who urged that the Prince's education should be "truly moral and truly English," while in sympathy with the spirit and changes of the time. "The Prince," wrote Stockmar, "should early be taught that thrones and social order have a stable foundation in the moral and intellectual faculties of man; that by addressing his public exertions to the cultivation of these powers in his people, and by taking their dictates as the constant guides of his own conduct, he will promote the solidity of his empire, and the prosperity of his subjects." In one word, it was decided to give the future monarch of England such a mental and moral training as should make him a model of a constitutional sovereign, true to the Christian religion yet in sympathy with all the various social, scientific, and political movements of his time.

The responsibility of forming such a character in "Bertie" first fell on Mr. Henry Birch, an assistant master at Eton, who had been captain of that school and had taken high honours at Cambridge; and when, four years later, Mr. Birch gave place to Mr. Gibbs, Lady Canning wrote from Windsor: "It has been a terrible sorrow to the Prince of Wales, who had done no end of touching things since he heard, three weeks ago, that he was to lose him. He is such an affectionate dear little boy; his notes and presents, which Mr. Birch used to find on his pillow, were really too moving." In fact all the known incidents of the Prince's infancy and boyhood pointed to his possession of a thoroughly good, warm, and affectionate heart. Neither from Mr. Birch, his first tutor, nor from Mr. Gibbs, his second (who remained with him till 1858, when the Prince was in his seventeenth year), have we any testimony as to the manner in which he comforted himself in his studies; but at any rate we have it on the authority of his father that, at his examination by the Archbishop of Canterbury, lasting an hour, prior to his confirmation, "Bertie acquitted himself extremely well." "The Prince," wrote his mother, "had a very strong feeling about the solemnity of this act."

MANHOOD.

On his next birthday, when he attained at once the age of eighteen and his legal majority, the Queen wrote the Prince a letter announcing to him his emancipation from parental authority and control. "She tells him," wrote Mr. Greville, the distinguished diarist of the Victorian era, "that he may have thought the rule they adopted for his education a very severe one, but that his welfare was their only object; and well knowing to what seductions of flattery he would eventually be exposed, they wished to prepare and strengthen his mind against them; that he was now to consider himself his own master, and that they should never intrude any advice upon him, although always ready to give it him whenever he thought fit to ask it. It was a very long letter, all in that tone; and it seems to have made a profound impression on the Prince, and to have touched his feelings to the quick. He brought it to Gerald Wellesley in floods of tears, and the effect it produced is a proof of the wisdom which dictated its composition."

As a tangible proof of the Prince's emancipation from parental control, he was now assigned as a private residence the White Lodge in Richmond Park, "so as to be away from the world," wrote his father, "and devote himself exclusively to study and prepare for a military examination. As companions for him we have appointed three very distinguished young men, of from twenty-three to twenty-six years of age, who are to occupy in monthly rotation a kind of equestrary place about him, and from whose more intimate intercourse I anticipate no small benefit to Bertie"—the said distinguished young men

being Lord Valtort, eldest son of Lord Mount Edgcombe, a kind of moral Admirable Crichton; Major Teesdale, a hero of Kars; and Major (Lloyd) Lindsay, a Crimean hero with a Victoria Cross.

TRAVEL.

But the Prince had also been brought to this stage of his development by methods of education other than those of mere books and tutors; for by the time he had reached his eighteenth year, he had also seen a good deal of the world—in its external aspects at least; and what so effectual as travel and variety of scene for opening and expanding the mind? He had been repeatedly to Balmoral, where he had struck Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, as "a pleasing, lively boy," and thus learned to love the scenery of Scotland; he had been taken by his parents to various other parts of the United Kingdom, and accompanied them to Ireland on the occasion of the Queen's first visit to the "distressful country" when the Cove of Cork, where she landed, was re-named Queenstown. The enthusiastic reception accorded to his royal mother by the people of Ireland made a deep impression on the susceptible mind of the Prince of Wales, who then conceived towards the Irish a warm attachment which subsequent visits only served to intensify.

FIRST PUBLIC DUTIES.

Having thus, as Earl of Dublin (for that is also one of his titles), shown himself to and been cheered to the echo by the warm-hearted Irish, the Prince, soon thereafter in the same year (1849), may be said to have made his first official bow to the English people by figuring with his eldest sister, the Princess Royal, at the side of his father at the opening of the new London Coal Exchange. Ill herself with the chicken-pox, the Queen had deputed her eight-year-old son and heir to represent her at the ceremony, which was a very grand affair. The royal party went to the City from Westminster by water in the ancient manner, the royal barge being rowed by six-and-twenty watermen. All London had turned out to see and acclaim the little Prince and his pretty sister who, said Lady Lytton, "behaved very well, civilly and nicely." A speech was made by some pompous periwig-pated city magistrate, who addressed the little Prince as "the pledge and promise of a long race of kings," so that it was no wonder "that poor Princey did not seem to guess at all what he meant." "A yellow-haired laddie very like his mother, with a good deal of fun in him"—was another lady eye-witness's opinion of the Prince on this first appearance of his at a public function in England.

But his next was to be a much greater and grander one—no less than the opening of the Crystal Palace Exhibition in Hyde Park, which had been the work of his father. Nothing in all the Queen's journal is so fine—bearing witness, as it does of having come straight from the heart—as Her Majesty's description of this epoch-making ceremony, when "Albert led me in, having Vicky in his hand, and Bertie holding mine." It had been hoped of this event—perhaps the Prince himself had been encouraged by his father to share the hope—that it would inaugurate a lasting era of peace and good-will among the nations. But about three years later the youthful Heir Apparent was destined to receive a rude awakening from any dreams of this kind in which he may have been taught to indulge when, standing on the throne for the first time beside his parents not in the House of Lords, as has been erroneously stated by a recent writer, but at Windsor Castle—he listened to the addresses of both Houses of Parliament, in reply to the Queen's message announcing the outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia. Within three short years the Prince had witnessed the opening of a

millennial Exhibition and the outbreak of the Crimean War—a stern lesson to him of the mutability of all human affairs.

In the course of this war the boy Prince took the liveliest interest, and accompanied his parents to Chatham to visit some of the wounded from the East; while to the patriotic fund for those wounded he contributed a drawing which fetched fifty-five guineas.

IN PARIS.

Further experience of a different kind was in store for him when he and his eldest sister were taken to Paris with his parents, in the month preceding the fall of Sebastopol, to return the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French of the previous year. Queen Victoria had been the first English sovereign to enter Paris since the time of Henry VI., while the name of the Prince of Wales had been more or less a familiar sound to the people of France from the days of Crecy—where the Black Prince added to his arms the ostrich-feather crest and motto "*Ich Dien*" now so well known to us—and of Poitiers, where he had taken a French King and led him in captive bonds to London.

But it was in very different circumstances that our present Prince of Wales first made his entry into Paris, whereof, as a boy of fourteen, he was smitten with a love that has never left him. It was a gay and even a grand time—was this eight days' visit, which made a very deep impression on the Prince's mind. "You will be pleased to hear," wrote the Prince Consort to Stockmar, "how well both the children behaved. They have made themselves general favourites, especially the Prince of Wales, *qui est si gentil*." And again to the Duchess of Kent: "I am bound to praise the children greatly. They behaved extremely well and pleased everybody. The task was no easy one for them, but they discharged it without embarrassment, and with natural simplicity." The Prince returned home with a liking for the French Emperor so strong as to make him remain elal and true to the Man of Destiny in the days of his adversity and fatal illness after the *déclat* of Sedan.

Walking tours in the West of England and Ireland filled up the intervals between the Prince's studies, while he also spent a holiday—always with a Governor and carefully selected companions—at Königswinter on the Rhine. Among those who ministered to his instruction was that perfervid and high-minded patriot, Charles Kingsley, the author of *Westward Ho!*, who, by the Queen's special desire, delivered a course of lectures on English History to the Heir Apparent. On his eighteenth birthday, after his confirmation, his emancipation from parental control, and the assignment to him of the White Lodge in Richmond Park as a private residence, he had received the Garter and the rank of Colonel in the army; and it was with these new dignities still fresh upon him that he started on what used to be called the Grand Tour—an indispensable duty in the old days for a man of birth and position. He had got as far as Rome, and visited the Pope, when he received orders from home to leave the City of the Seven Hills and repair to Gibraltar, as war was now impending between Austria on one side, and France and Italy on the other; and it would never have done for the Heir Apparent to appear to be mixed up with this international strife just as, at home, he had ever been enjoined to hold himself aloof from all political partisanship.

From the Rock he travelled home through Spain and Portugal, and presently found himself installed in Holyrood, the palace of his Scottish ancestors, as a matriculated student of the University of Edinburgh where, among other things, he attended the chemistry lectures of Professor Lyon (now Lord) Playfair, in their practical relation to manufactures; while his intellectual studies he relieved by occasionally

drilling with the 16th Hussars. "They all speak highly of him," wrote the Prince Consort, of his son's preceptors in the "grey metropolis of the North," "and he seems to have shown zeal and goodwill."

On leaving Edinburgh he was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where with equal zeal for his studies, he managed to live a more enjoyable life, taking part in all the "Varsity" sports and often riding to hounds; and by the time he had completed his pleasurable time on the Isis he was voted "the most perfect production of nature." But how and where these words of eulogy came to be used must be told in another article.

CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD.

SEVENTY-SIXTH ARTICLE.

II.

IN OLD JAPAN.

WHERE ALL IS QUAIN AND CURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL.

We stayed at the Ya-ami hotel, situated on the slopes of the Maruyamu mountain. Part of it was an old monastery, part of it was a renowned tea house when Kioto was a royal city. It is surrounded by temples. Sitting on the balcony the grey-roofed town spreads for miles at one's feet. The view is magnificent.

The hotel itself is a fair example of the semi-European, semi-Japanese hostelry. The Jap in his native inn serves the food in neat dishes. The decorations of the room are in harmony. The waiting maid is the most courteous of elfish creatures. But when the Jap tries to run a European hotel he makes a hash of it. He plasters the walls of the dining-room with advertisements, serves coffee in tea-cups, the cup of one pattern and the saucer of another, the knives and forks are of extraordinary size and shape, the waiting execrable, the waiter invariably impudent, and the price charged is just double what you pay in a first class English-managed Indian hotel.

In a word the modernised Jap irritates you. So long as he remains pure Japanese you find him pleasant, obliging, and dignified. The moment he gets into an ill-fitting pair of Huddersfield trousers, his language is c-ck-a-hoop, his demeanour is swagger; he is so conceited he will issue business announcements in atrocious and misspelt English, rather than ask or purchase the aid of an Englishman. He is the salt of the earth. He is also frequently an ass.

Kioto is a show place of Japan and Americans are the principal visitors. The men talk dollars and the women talk dress. Occasionally they go sight-seeing. At our hotel was a New York globe-trotter.

"Yuss, I've travelled a mighty deal. Been away from New York just ten months, and I've journeyed over fifty thousand miles, that's equal to twice round the earth isn't it? and on an average I've gone 170 miles a day. Guess that's good going, eh?"

"Staying long here?" we asked.

"No, I think not. I'm just going down to buy some silks for my wife. Then I'll get a jinricksha coolie to take me to one temple. That's about all I want to see of Kioto. Anyways I can say I've seen the other things, and it costs no more. Go to Y-kohama to-morrow, spend two days at Tokio and then sail for 'Frisco at end of week. Rather guess I'll be in New York afore you leave Japan."

"It's now two o'clock and the temples close at four."

"Plenty of time, I reckon. Five minutes is enough to see a temple. Well, goodbye. Hope to see you in New York. Here's my card. Look me up. But, perhaps I'll be in Europe when you arrive. I'm mighty fond of sight-seeing."

We spent a modest three days in Kioto, racing round and looking upon so id countenances of innumerable gods. We saw more gods and writhing dragons and temples in those three days than we've seen anywhere else in a fortnight—and that's saying a good deal. None of us, however, ever caught the other enthusiastic about gods. In regard to gods we were blasé. A god is an excellent thing to have in your study. You can call it Kwansan, or Kishi-Bojin, or Susano, or Roko-buten, or what you like. It's a hundred to one, however, you don't know its name. It's ten hundred thousand to one your friends don't, but they think you do, and therefore that's all right. A god has advantages. Your wife may utilise it as a weight when she presses her botanical specimens in your blotting pad, or your year-old son can gnaw at its ear and help on his teething, and if the worst comes to the worst it won't look bad among the usual ferns and white-washed stones in your greenhouse, where you potter about dirtying your shirt-cuff, and getting into a mess under the pleasing delusion you are an amateur gardener. When we have aerial communication with Mars, Kioto will supply the Martians with enough deities to go round twice.

We saw many thousands of the Kioto gods. They were not amusing. Besides, they were too crowded. And crowded gods don't look dignified. We went to the temple of San-ju-san-gen-do, which is the temple of the Thirty-three-thousand-and-three-hundred-and-thirty-three gods. The side of the dingy, barn building reminded one of the great theatre at Earl's Court. There were the gods, thousands and thousands of them, in rows, tier above tier, all five feet high, all golden, all with the same obliqueness of eye, and all looking extremely sulky. There never was such a gathering of the gods. In the royal box, or rather in the centre, was the monster figure of the great Kwannon.

You have your choice whether Kwannon is a god or goddess. Here, he or she, is a flabby-cheeked, tarnished git per-on with only one head. In some places Kwannon has many heads—sometimes they are the heads of horses—and not infrequently he or she is thousand-handed. Thousand-handed means, of course, only forty hands, which is probably enough even for a plaster deity. In the hands are held the sun and moon, the wheel of the law, the lotus-flower, a skull, an axe, a pagoda, and other things. In the head of this particular Kwannon is a real skull. A Mikado who lived seven hundred years ago was afflicted with severe and chronic headache. Those were days prior to pills and homeopathic doses, and the king sought for relief, according to the custom of the time, in making pilgrimages to shrines. He was praying fervently one night when a vision appeared. The vision told him that in a previous existence he had been a pious monk, and had been promoted to the rank of Mikado because of his goodness. Unfortunately his former skull was lying at the bottom of a river and out of it grew a willow tree, and when the wind blew, the tree shook and hence the headaches. So the next morning the Mikado went to look for the skull, and when he found it he enclosed it in the head of Kwannon. There it is now. We didn't see it, but are willing to believe the story.

We went to the Tenjin Sama, a temple with a Gate of the Three Luminaries; and saw the crooked trees that have fanciful, poetical names, and we inspected the carvings in the great temple of Daikokuji, and admired the *kakemonos* painted by Okyu and Kano, and Tanshin and Tan-yu, and other world-renowned artists of whom we had never heard. We didn't go to the temple of Sago-no-Shaka-do, because that is a place visited only by boys and girls who want wisdom. We were past that stage. Nor did we go to the Senyuj,

where the Mikado's of six centuries all lie in rows and where is preserved a well-authenticated tooth of Buddha, Buddha must have had a mouth like a horse.

There were still, however, several dozen temples "which no visitor to Kioto should miss," and millions of gods. But on the third day with all that string of temples yet to be seen, one of us said lazily: "I don't think I'll go out this morning; I want to write some letters."

"My bike's running hard; I think I'll stay in and clean it," said another.

"Well," remarked the third, "I'm not keen on visiting temples alone."

There was silence for a moment.

"It's a bit dreary any way marching between miles of gods."

"And I've got a cold walking those cold boards yesterday in my stocking feet!"

"There is a slump in gods!"

"There is."

Then we agreed that within the last year we had seen enough gods to last us this life and half way through the next. We made a compact to inspect no more.

"But that doesn't apply to any goddesses one might see in America."

"Of course not; that's understood."

Whereupon it was found that the letter-writing could wait, and that the hard-running machine could run another hundred miles or two before being cleaned.

An afternoon was spent in the silk stores, sitting on mats and sipping amber tea while miles of loveliness were unfolded to our gaze, glossy *côtes*, beautiful beflowered *kimonos*, delicate painted velvet, royal red brocades, and dreamy embroideries, all adorned with long-stemmed peonies, and bunches of cherry blossom and groups of imperial chrysanthemum. We did not buy any. If we had been women, however, we shouldn't have slept for a week at the mere thought of the dazzling blouses stowed away in our trunks. And so cheap, such bargains—only two-eleven and three-farthings a yard!

JOHN FOSTER FRASER.
S. EDWARD LUNN.
FRANCIS H. LOWE.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 27th May.

Before Sir NICHOLAS J. HANNEN,
Chief Justice.

R. v. CANCE.

William Arthur Cance was indicted for unlawfully and knowingly, by certain false pretences, obtaining various goods from the store of Tom Pow Ching, 156 and 157 Broadway, with intent to defraud.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and prisoner pleaded guilty. The gentlemen who had been summoned on the jury were accordingly discharged.

It appeared from the indictment that on the 28th February prisoner went to the store in question and obtained a bottle of gin, a bottle of bitters, a pound and a-half of chocolate and six lemons, signing a clit in the name of J. Johnson, third engineer of the steamer *Pekin*. He subsequently by means of the same device obtained from the same shop a bottle of whisky, a bottle of vermouth, a tin of cigarettes and a tin of lobster. He was arrested and at the police court hearing offered no defence. He now had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him according to law.

His Lordship in passing sentence said: You have been indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences and to that indictment you have pleaded guilty, and this is the second time you have been convicted before me. I have before now expressed my opinion with regard to this kind of offence, and, as in the present instance, you

have committed the offence almost immediately upon your release from prison it will be neither for the good of the community nor for your own that you should remain here any longer. I therefore sentence you first of all to three months' hard labour, and at the expiration of that time you will have to find security for your future good behaviour of a thousand dollars. If you cannot find that security you will be deported to Hongkong.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd May.

Before H. E. FULFORD, Esq.,

Police Magistrate.

R. v. FERGUSON.

George Ferguson, a man of colour, was charged with begging on the Bund on Saturday night.

P. C. Sterling deposed to seeing the prisoner stopping foreigners on the Bund and soliciting alms. He was the worse for liquor so witness locked him up. At the police station begging letters were found in his possession, and also \$1.40 in money.

Prisoner said the money was the proceeds of the sale of his pants. He was destitute and was trying to get a little money to get out of the place with.

His Worship said prisoner was liable to imprisonment but on this occasion he would discharge him. He must not however come before him again or he would be severely dealt with.

24th May.

R. v. ANSALTO.

Antonio Ansalto, an A.B. belonging to the *Queen Victoria*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Scott Road on the previous day.

The charge having been proved, His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, with the option of a week's hard labour.

25th May.

Antonio Ansalto, was charged with being way on Tuesday night.

Sikh Constable 99, who proved the case said the prisoner was very drunk and chasing 'riches coolies'.

Prisoner, who was before the Court on a similar charge the day previous, was sent to prison for a week with hard labour.

R. v. BLAKE.

James Blake, a sailor out of employment, was summoned for assaulting a Chinese servant in the Sailors' Home, Broadway, on the 23rd instant.

Complainant stated that on the day in question prisoner came into the Sailors' Home and asked for something to eat. He did not stay there and when told he could not be served helped himself to some cold meat and bread. The mistress told the "boy" to fetch the superintendent, when the prisoner swore at him and assaulted him, striking him with his fist.

Joseph Daly and John Johnson who are staying in the Home corroborated, and said the prisoner helped himself with his fingers from the dishes.

The superintendent of the Home, Mr. J. H. Worth, stated that the "boys" had instructions to supply food to nobody unless they were staying in the Home.

The Magistrate said there was no excuse for the prisoner's conduct whatever, and he would to gaol for two weeks with hard labour.

26th May.

R. v. KHAUM SINGH.

Khaum Singh, watchman at the Electric Light Works, Yuhang Road, was charged with violently assaulting a Chinese woman by striking her on the head with a stick on the 25th inst. He denied the charge.

The prosecutrix whose head was bandaged and her clothing very much blood-besmeared, said she was sitting at her

door late on Wednesday night when the accused, who was very drunk, came up and struck her a violent blow over the head with a heavy walking stick. He afterwards further assaulted her and then ran away. She went to the police station and gave information about the prisoner, subsequently being taken to a doctor who dressed her wounds. She had never seen the prisoner before but was quite sure he was the man who struck her.

Corroborative evidence was given by a Chinese girl but the prisoner stoutly denied the charge, asserting that it was a case of mistaken identity. He left off work about half-past-nine and went to his home.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and ordered him to pay a fine of \$5.

A LESSON FOR THE WEAK.

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track? Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is still and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit. Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies?

Here is such a case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880 my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fulness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and palpitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together, and had barely strength to move."

"At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but still she did not get her strength up; and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and the food gave her strength. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve years ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family ail anything a few doses put us right.—Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, &c., Ferry Hill, near Durham, October 25th, 1893."

We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from—that it comes from digested food and not from any medicine the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion of mind on this important point.

For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indigestion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms, and how she suffered, her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she might not make bad worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things must be pain and weakness—weakness which, continued long enough, must end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of either doctor. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her—whatever they may have been—did not cure the torpid and inflamed stomach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's Syrup. But the trouble is this: Medicines that will do this are rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them, of course. Mother Seigel's

is one of these rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact. But even the Syrup does not impart strength; it is not a so-called "tonic;" there is no such thing. It (the Syrup) cures the disease, drives out the poison, repairs the machine.

Then comes the appetite (all of itself) and digestion and strength. You see the order—the sequence. Yes. Well, please bear it in mind. The mechanics set the engine in order; then the stoker gets up the steam.

And of the human body—the noblest of all machines—Mother Seigel's Syrup is the skilled mechanic

(5) 23, 30my & 6ju 224

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATH.

Monsieur Alfred Roustan; Madame Emile Tempier et Monsieur Emile Tempier; Monsieur Alphonse Tempier; les familles Roustan, Belnet, Camau, ont l'honneur de vous faire part de la perte cruelle qu'ils viennent d'éprouver en la personne de Monsieur LAURENT ROUSTAN, leur frère, beau-frère, oncle, neveu et cousin, décédé le 14 Avril 1898, à Château d'Ex (Suisse), à l'âge de 43 ans et inhumé à Aix, le 19 Avril. Marseille, 22, Rue Lafayette.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Bengal*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. Grainger and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tjader, Mrs. J. Douglas, Capt. J. H. P. Parker, Messrs. Stone, and G. M. Milne. For Hongkong—Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. M. Crow. Messrs. T. H. Ferguson, and W. L. Crow. Per str. *Java*, for Japan—Messrs. Nigg, and C. Abdoola.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, for Nagasaki—Capt., Mrs. and Miss S. D. Park. Messrs. R. A. Olsen, Witmuss, Kochu, and Kubota. For Vladivostok Dr. D. B. Nye. For Kobe—Mrs. Chambers, Messrs. K. Hara, J. Nadauo, M. Fujisawa, T. Ikeda, Yo Wai-jai, and C. F. Seng. For Yokohama—Miss Shimuzubi, Surgeon Shuttleworth, Messrs. Chu Yon-fo, Wiang Sang, Lo Lo-dong, and J. Coman.

Per str. *Taishun*, for Hongkong—Mrs. L. West.

Per str. *Taicuan*, for Newchwang—Mrs. J. Holmes and 3 children.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Hankow—Mrs. C. A. Pullan and child.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Nanking—Mr. Chow. For Ngaukin—Messrs. H. Reinhold, and Carl Hoffmann.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. S. Kitadai.

Per str. *Taishun*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Li, Shockey, Cartwright, Black, Moreing, and Cooper.

Per str. *Kaifong*, for Amoy—Mr. Law.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Wuhu—Rev. and Mrs. Verity.

Per str. *Lienahing*, for Tientsin—Misses K. and G. Pritchard Morgan, Messrs. A. Stubbs, Nils Möller, and W. Pritchard Morgan.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Messrs. L. J. Cubitt, G. L. Grattan, A. R. Bowman, and Woronoff.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Mrs. Castleman, Miss Postlethwaite, and Mr. Deschodt.

Per str. *Poochi*, for Wenchow—Dr. Kirk.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Tientsin—Count d'Ursel, Major Eiol, Messrs. Rouffard, and Ledent.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Matsudaira, and Kiyoura.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Sydney*, from Marseilles—Major Firé, Messrs. Castle, Winton, Reding, and Bohe. From Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Dobey. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Spieler, Messrs. R. F. Gray, Mendes, Gerard, M. and O. Dychoroff.

Per str. *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, etc.—Dr. and Mrs. Sanger, Baron C. G. Von Trenker, Messrs. J. D. Jansen, Jules Arranger, J. R. Morse, A. L. Nelms, A. May, J. Kenworthy, F. P. Ball, L. N. Leete, E. W. Graham, O. Disson, T. Shimoda, and C. A. Skinner.

Per str. *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Quan Yuen, Mrs. Frazer, Mr. A. Clark, Messrs. A. E. Katsch, H. Leturman, and J. L. Mazers.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, from Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Dent and child, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hertz, Mrs. Garshina, Messrs. F. Curtis, E. Nelson, F. Maitland R. Y. Bary, A. R. Rhoden, and H. Newcomb.

Per str. *Wingsang*, from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Chau Kia Wing.

Per str. *Kalgan*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Middleton, and Cattelle.

Per str. *Hangchow*, from Hongkong and Ningpo—Mr. Forsyth.

Per str. *Lyemooon*, from Hongkong—Dr. Goldmann, Messrs. Row, and Vanderlick.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tangku—Mr. James Gold. From Chefoo—Mr. J. Morgan.

Per str. *Kutwo*, from Hankow—Rev. Mr. Hykes, and Mr. d'Almeida.

Per str. *Haeslin*, from Foochow—Messrs. Walker, Conan, Kitaida, and Shuttleworth.

Per str. *Changon*, from Hankow—Mr. E. L. Mondon.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Messrs. Lindsay, and Nangolinkoff.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Misses Johnson, and Robert, and Mr. Barr.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Messrs. Ede, and Morgan.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Tientsin—Mr. Stewart.

Per str. *Oigawa Maru*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Rydin, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fredin.

Per str. *Anping*, from Tientsin—Mr. Dalton.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Chefoo—Lieut. Pranicey, Rev. Langhlin, Messrs. Perth, and Hivennait.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. Pilkington.

Per str. *Ngankin*, Hankow—Mr. Smith.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mrs. Hague, Dr. Yung Wing, Messrs. Tseng, Jaques and Ormsby.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Direction.	Thermometer.		Hygrometer.	Rain.	Fog.	Hail.	Snow.	Ice.	Latitude.
	Atmospheric.	Atmospheric.			Atmospheric.	Atmospheric.							
May													
24	29.98	60.5	E.N.E.		4	60.0	59.5	60.0					30.0 R
25	30.03	63.0	S.E.		3	62.0	58.0	63.0					59.0 C. R
26	29.94	64.0	S.E.		3	64.0	63.0	67.0					62.0 D.
27	29.94	65.0	N.		2	60.0	65.0						62.0 R.
28	29.94	70.0	N.		3	70.0	67.0						66.0 S.
29	29.73	73.0	W.S.W.		3	72.5	71.0	73.5					65.0 C.
30	29.84	67.5	N.		2	67.0	64.5	79.0					65.0 C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials: —b, blue sky; —c, cl. clouds; —f, fog; —h, hail; —l, lightning; —m, misty (fog); —o, overcast (dull); —r, rain; —s, snow; —t, thunder; —x, calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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Shanghai, 17th June, 1896.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 23th May.)

PIECE GOODS.—The extensive buying that was the order of the day during several weeks past has subsided, buyers, apparently, being satisfied for the present and wishing to work off the supplies they have acquired. It is not unlikely, however, that the uncertain position of Exchange has a great deal to do with the existing lull, as regards MANCHESTER goods at any rate, the self-evident dearth of supplies being the cause of the quietness in AMERICAN makes. With sterling rates still considerably below the parity of Silver in LONDON, the dealers are quite right in acting cautiously and not engaging in transactions too far ahead, as it is impossible to tell from one day to another what changes may take place. A minor factor may be the approaching settling day, which, although some distance off, is really the most important one of the year, and makes its influence felt in the country markets earlier than it does here. In spite of all this market, although quiet, is unquestionably firm, and no complaint can be made of the way deliveries keep up. This is just as well, as a recurrence of the stringency in the money market, and consequent prohibitive rates of interest, is prognosticated in the near future, unless our bankers can see their way to avoiding such a catastrophe. Supplies are coming in very freely, and are likely to for the next few months, so it will be very desirable to keep buyers up to their due dates for clearance, and so avoid the chance of again having a plethora of goods to carry through the winter with heavy charges and interest to eat up all hope of profit. A satisfactory feature of the trade at present is that Indentors are comparatively out of it, and forward buying by the trade is almost entirely confined to goods that were bought as opportunity arose by Importers in anticipation of requirements. As they cannot be replaced at anything like the prices that are now being accepted it looks as though there might be a scarcity of goods in the Autumn, if nothing occurs to interfere with deliveries. Fairly good news comes in from NEWCHANG and also TIENTSIN, but buyers say they have sufficient for the present, and for the latter market only Yarn has been in request this week. Rain has caused a certain amount of stoppage in the HANKOW trade, and all the Riverine Ports appear to be in a state of unrest. A serious riot, entirely for the benefit of the Native officials, has taken place at WENCHOW, and it is rumoured to-day that some of the Piece Goods Honges have received telegrams from NINGPO advising them to defer shipping by this afternoon's steamer, the reason being left to surmise. It is reported that the Government is already relenting with regard to the proposed new taxation and the edict has been revoked.

Politically there is nothing of an exciting nature on the tapis. The BRITISH have occupied WEIHAIWEI during the interval, on its evacuation by the JAPANESE forces, quietly and without any opposition.

The MANCHESTER market is described as dull, but prices are steady. Some classes of 10lb. Shirtings and 14lb. Sheetings are offered at lower prices, but as a rule it is impossible to get any concessions from manufacturers. The Export is keeping up, the figures for the last fortnight being 19,000,000 yards of Plain Cottons. Cotton is tending gradually upwards, the quotation received to-day from LIVERPOOL being 3½d. The markets in the STATES are strong and there is no cargo available for immediate shipment. Scarcely anything has been bought this week for the CHINA markets.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—The demand is slackening off apparently, probably owing to the increased supplies that have been coming in under indents, the sales reported this week only amounting to some 18,000 pieces. Prices keep steady to firm for medium to fine makes, the latter being in most request, as the following quotations show:—Blue Cock (Soychee) £2.20, Red Wheatear £2.23, Two Birds £2.24, Red Joss £2.27, Red Sycee £2.30, Variegated Wheelbarrow £2.35, Blue Butterfly £2.48/49, and Guardsman £2.51. Auction prices have not shown much change, here and there in the commoner makes a slight decline being noticeable.

Light Weights.—The only sales mentioned are the public ones, the 6-lbs., so-called, showing a recovery of about 3 candareens, but 7-lbs. receded fully as much.

Heavy Weights.—The transactions published are on about the same scale as last week, amounting to 20,000 pieces, as follows:—Blue 2 Horses £2.70, Red Butterfly £2.72, Double Eagle £2.75, Deuchurs's Eagle W.W.W. £2.80 less 1%, Four Boy and Stork and Soldier BB £2.95, Gora Bell £3.05, Woman's Head and Eagle B £3.10, and Eagle C and Eagle X £3.12. The market is steady and, although there is a fair enquiry for the better makes, it is difficult to get prices up. At Auction the tendency was slightly weaker.

12-lbs., 36-inch.—More business is reported this week, the sales from stock and for early arrival amounting to nearly 20,000 pieces, as follows:—Man and Elephant £3.10 less 1%, Double Soldier AAA £3.15, Lancer AA £3.22, Three Soldier DFD £3.30, AFS £3.42, and Soldier GGG £3.62, to arrive. We also hear that a fair quantity has been sold for June and July shipment. At Auction prices were rather irregular.

White Shirtings.—There has been a good deal less doing this week, the sales from stock, as reported, only amounting to 5,750 pieces, as follows:—Tipping Eagle 64-reed at £2.80, Gold Two Eagle £3.15 and Owl £4.30. Some sales "to arrive" have been made of goods ranging from £3.50 to £3.90, and a few indents for fine makes have gone through, but business was stopped owing to the long delivery required. At Auction lower prices were paid for almost all qualities.

T-Cloths.—There seems to be a revival in the demand for the MANCHESTER makes, the sales of nearly 10,000 pieces being reported, the following being the quotations:—Two Ring £1.48, Stork £1.52, Three Fish £1.55, Blue 2 Fish £1.56, Dragon AAA £1.70, Red Stag B £1.72, Silver 2 Boy £1.75, Blue Fisherman £1.90, Double Boy and Tiger £1.92, and Anchor £2.00. There is an enquiry for NEWCHANG for good Mexicans. Prices did not show up very well at Auction.

Drills.—English.—Business has not been very extensive, small quantities of the following chops being all we hear of, namely:—Buffalo £2.92, Round Stag £2.94, Wheelbarrow £2.95 and Crocodile £3.83.

American.—The only transaction mentioned this week is 7,500 pieces Greenwood Dog at £3.15, to arrive. It is said that the unsold stock is practically exhausted.

Sheetings.—English.—Small sales are reported of Two Buffalo at £2.82, and Buffalo Head at £2.92. Indian.—A few more of the Head chop have been taken at £2.99.

American.—A much smaller business has to be reported, sales only amounting to 15,000 pieces, mostly "to arrive," at the following prices:—Blue Flying Tiger £3.02, Augusta Crescent £3.07, and Buck's Head £3.25. The market is likely to rule quiet for some little time, but as long as TIENTSIN keeps up there is no fear of prices here declining, as 80 per cent. of the recent purchases are in strong hands.

Fancy Goods.—There is a fair demand for Prints of desirable patterns and holders of such have done a steady business throughout the week. Old patterns meet with no request at any price. In Turkey Reds between 4 and 5,000 pieces have been sold at considerably below replacing cost, but particulars are withheld. Black Cotton Italians look a little steadier at Auction.

Woolens.—Reuter's telegram describes the BRADFORD market as "dull." This is duller. A few LONG ELLS have been taken privately comprising various weights at prices ranging from £6.00 to £7.40. CAMELETS went at weaker prices at Auction for most colours. LONG ELLS were also lower. The lower reed LASTINGS were a shade firmer, but the heavier cloth declined. SPANISH STRIPES were weaker early in the interval, but to-day were slightly steadier.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—A very small sale of 2-fold 32s. at £105.00 is the only movement we hear of in these Spinnings.

Indian.—There is not much demand and prices for No. 10s. for the TIENTSIN market have declined half-a-tael. The other counts, which are wanted for the River Ports, are unchanged and the market is steady. It is said there is more enquiry for SZECHUEN at the close. The business reported amounts to 1,240 bales, as follows:—

No. 10s., 610 bales—Indo-China £62.00, Connaught £63.00, Jubilee Mule £63.75, Scadeshi Mule £65.00, Howard and Bullough £65.25 and Currumbhoy Ring £66.50.

No. 12s., bales—Currumbhoy Mule £67.50.

No. 16s., 455 bales—Gooserie £65.00, Kaiser-i-Hind (New chop) £68.25, China Mill £70.50, Jubilee Ring £71.00, Pabancy Mity £73.50 and Currumbhoy Mule £74.50.

No. 20s., 150 bales—Empress Spinning £75.00, Howard and Bullough and Motilall Pitty £76.00.

The r.s. Marquis Bacquehem with 1,937 bales is the only arrival this week.

JAPANESE.—The market is steady, but business is much curtailed by the smallness of the stock. The sales this week only amount to 165 bales; namely, No. 16s. 100 bales Chinese Character £75.00 and No. 20s. 15 bales Horse £77.25 and 50 bales Lion £77.50.

LOCAL MILLS.—Some business is reported this week in No. 10s., the SOYCHEE Mill selling their Anchor chop at £67.50, duty paid less 1 per cent. and the LAOU KUNG Now Mill their No. 2 chop of the same count at £66.00. There are still some contracts for other counts outstanding. Cotton remains nominally unchanged at £17.00, but is not very strong at that.

Metal and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Biefeld & Co.'s Report of 30th May:—The past week has been a very uneventful one in all respects. The Chinese dealers seem to have filled their principal wants and to be waiting for more favourable terms for their further orders, while the foreign operators are fixed between the horns of a dilemma—high prices at home, with low exchange, and a quiet market. The result has been that there is very little to report.

In METALS, there have been but few orders booked, one cause mentioned being the extreme tightness of the money market. The local market for Nailrods is slightly easier. Natives offering Sobairs, to arrive, at 123s., no buyers. Against this must be put the report that one of the principal local firms has purchased all the old material in sight at home, and has engaged tonnage by one of the principal lines for 6,000 to 7,000 tons. This is of course in anticipation of the demand which must arise in the not distant future in

SUNDRIES.—The market in this branch has been particularly dull, there being no inquiry even. The buyers seem content to await lowering of prices, which they seem to feel confident must come if they do not buy (?). This time alone will show. The following is all we have to report:—100 cases Tin Basins at 57s. c.i.f., 500 cases Window Glass at £3.75, 10 cases Fancy Buttons, ea. 100 gross at £72.50 case, 100 cases Scarlet, ea. 100 tins, 8 oz. at £17.00 case.

EXPORTS.

21/22 in. x 70 yds. x 56/57 oz. x 5% Conjee	at Tls. 16.60 per piece.
21/22 " x 70 " x 45 " x 5% "	" 14.00 "
22/23 " x 70 " x 60 " x 5% "	" 18.00 "

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Tea.—From Hankow Tea Statistics of 26th May :—Business reported since the 19th instant is as under :—

	1898.	1897.
Settlements	159,675 ½-chests.	115,825 ½-chests.
Consisting of the following Teas :—	½-chests	
Ningchows.....	19,783 at \$16.00 @ 70.00 per picul.	
Khemuns	20,134 \$25.00 60.00 "	
Hohows	6,395 \$15.00 18.00 "	
Wenchows	191 \$18.25 "	
Oopacks	28,341 \$13.50 32.00 "	
Oonams	43,863 \$12.00 37.00 "	
Oonfas	32,693 \$23.00 42.50 "	
Seangtams	8,270 \$11.00 22.50 "	

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 24th May 1897 :—

HANKOW TEA.	1898.	1897.	KIUKIANG TEA.	1898.	1897.
	½-Chests.			½-Chests.	
Settlements	191,399	98,072	Settlements	105,502	78,153
Stock	129,967	177,423	Stock	74,794	68,666
Arrivals	321,366	275,495	Arrivals	180,296	146,819

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under :—

	1898.	1897.
For London, America and European Continent	43,901 ½-chests.	32,006 ½-chests.
„ Russia.....	253,000 "	144,219 "
	296,901 ½-chests.	176,225 ½-chests.

Comparative quotations are as under :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
	Tls. 16.00 @ 70.00	Tls. 27.00 @ 51.00	Tls. 16.00 @ 63.00 per picul.
Ningchows	25.00 60.00	18.00 53.00	23.00 46.00 "
Khemuns	15.00 18.00	12.00 15.25	15.00 16.50 "
Hohows	18 25	20.00 23.00	19.00 21.00 "
Wenchows	13.50 32.00	13.25 31.50	15.00 44.00 "
Oopacks	12.00 37.00	14.00 24.00	14.50 40.00 "
Oonams	23.00 42.50	25.00 51.00	28.00 49.00 "
Oonfas	11.00 22.50	12.00 20.00	11.00 22.50 "
Seangtams			

FREIGHTS.—To London.—The *Oanfa* (s.s.) will clear on the 8th instant, full or not full. The through rate is 52/6. To Odessa.—The *Petersburg* (s.s.) is advertised to leave on 31st, loading in private terms.

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 28th inst.

Since writing on the 16th inst. rates for New York have still further increased, and an additional 5/0 has been imposed on General cargo with 2/6 extra for Tea, making 37/6 and 40/- respectively. It only remains to be seen whether the incoming steamers will be able to secure sufficient cargo to enable them to obtain these rates. For London the new rates are now in force, as per list below, though there seems to be but a small business passing in this direction.

Coastwise :—Rates all-round seem considerably easier, and the demand for tonnage has slackened for Newchwang, owing principally to the high prices ruling for produce; consequently Japan Coal rates have fallen, steamers being only too glad to fill in any spare time by taking up Coal charters. The export of Rice from River Ports being now prohibited, vessels trading in this direction are also short of employment.

For London via Suez.—There has been apparently a little more freight offering than recently and departing steamers have fared better, owing mainly to the anxiety of shippers to dispatch their exports before the rise in rates, which came into effect on the 21st instant, but at the close there is only a small demand for tonnage. The next to load will be :—

<i>Glenogle</i>	to sail 1st proximo.
<i>Malacca</i>	3rd "
<i>Pyrrhus</i>	8th "

The *Glenogle* proceeds to Foochow to complete her loading.

For New York via Suez.—The *Queen Margaret* arrived on the 27th instant to take up this berth, and expects to leave about 2nd June. She has engaged some 2,200 tons at 32/6, being the last to load at this rate, that for the next steamer, the *Afridi*, being quoted at 37/6 for General Cargo and 40/0 for Tea. The outgoing steamer's cargo includes some 3/400 tons Tea from Hankow, the first shipment of the season for New York via Suez.

For New York via Cape.—The British ship *Emily F. Whitney* has been chartered to load here and at Hongkong for this direction. There seems to be a fair amount of cargo offering locally, but her cargo will for the most part be supplied by Hongkong. She is circulated to load at 20/- per 40c. feet and to receive quick despatch, leaving here probably towards the end of June. The Hawaiian ship *Fooking Suey* is also advertised to load, but as she has not yet arrived here, we cannot give any particulars as to her rate or date of departure.

For New York via Pacific Lines :—The following are the next sailings :

<i>Coptic</i>	leaving Woosung	1st June.
<i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	"	11th "
<i>Empress of China</i>	"	11th "
<i>Arizona</i>	"	18th "

DEPARTURES.

For London via Suez.—	<i>Canton</i> s.s.,	22nd inst.
	<i>Sarpedon</i> s.s., via Amoy,	24th "
	<i>Ulysses</i> s.s.,	28th "
For New York via Suez.—	<i>Energia</i> s.s.,	22nd "

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	40/0	W. Silk	42/6	Tea	45/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS	" " " "	40/0	"	42/6	"	45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON	" " " "	47/6	"	50/0	"	52/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON	" " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON	" " " "	47/6	"	50/0	"	52/6
MANCHESTER	" " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL	" " " "	47/6	"	50/0	"	52/6
HAMBURG	" " " "	40/0	"	42/6	"	45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

HAVRE	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 nett,	General Cargo	36/0 nett,	W. Silk	38/6 nett,	Tea	40/6 nett.
GENOA	" " " "	36/0	"	36/0	"	38/6	"	40/6 "
MARSEILLES	" " " "	36/0	"	36/0	"	38/6	"	40/6 "

35/0 per ton of 20 cwt. nett for above three ports.

NEW YORK, by Sail.....	20/0
Do. via Pacific	1½ gold cts. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—\$10.00 per ton Strawbraid.
Do. via Suez	37/6 General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric. 40/0 Tea.
BOSTON	45/0 "
PHILADELPHIA	45/0 "

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI	\$1.70 per ton Coal.
NAGASAKI	"	\$1.70 " "
NEWCHWANG	" KOBE	No fresh settlements.
"	" SWATOW	"
"	" CANTON	"
WUHU	" CANTON	Nothing doing.

Coals—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 28th inst.

COAL.—JAPAN.—The market still remains dull in the extreme and few, if any, transactions of consequence have taken place. To make a quotation, we mention a sale of about 400 tons Ohnoura at Tls. 7.75 per ton, but had it not been for immediate consumption this rate could not have been paid. In anticipation of a decline in freight rates we should see lower prices when a large business might possibly be done.

CARDIFF.—Has been in slight demand at easier rates than quoted, but as there have been no sales, we do not alter our quotations, and there is no reason for doing so, as the home papers confirm a serious strike at the Mines and coming at the time of war and rumours of war, present holders consider that a further advance is a certainty.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—There being no stock until the arrival of the s.s. *Airlie* on the 25th inst., with 1,100 tons, there has been nothing done for some time; the last few days though sales have been made as high as Tls. 16.50 per ton. It is reported that two sailers, the *Celestial Empire* and *Armada* have been chartered to load for this, each bringing about 3,000 tons, the former loads the cargo which we reported some little time ago as being sold at 33/6 per ton, the latter is still unsold. The market closes with a slightly weak tendency.

Quotations:—The undernoted figures are based on the most recent settlements for cargoes to arrive and do not represent the present market rates for coals in stock, which fluctuate with the supply and demand:—

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 25.00 per ton.
American Anthracite, ex godown	15.00 " nominal.
Sydney Wollongong, steamer cargo ex godown	13.00 " sales.
Otzuji, ex godown	Tls. 7.25 @ 8.00 per ton.
Karatz, ex godown	
Ohnoura, ex godown	
Komatzu "	
Hokoku "	
Ohnoura 3 feet	5 "
" 5 "	
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	All contracted for.
" Small "	
Namazuta Lump, "	
" Dust, "	
Miiké Lump, "	
" Small, ex godown	

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

May 13, <i>Pronto</i> str.	830 tons	Namazuta Lump Coal, to native dealers.
" 14, <i>Fujisan Maru</i> , str.	792 "	Namazuta Dust Coal, to native dealers.
" 15, <i>Chingping</i> , str.	1,211 "	Miiké Small Coal, to consumers.
" 16, <i>Sadokuni Maru</i> , str.	493 "	Ichimura Large Coal, to consumers.
" 18, <i>Irene</i> , str.	201½ "	Sechibara Coal, to consumers.
" 19, <i>Yuensang</i> , str.	1,100 "	Kaiping Mixed Coal, to consumers.
" 20, <i>Fuping</i> , str.	269½ "	Miiké Large Coal, to consumers.
" 22, <i>Hsiping</i> , str.	572½ "	Miiké Small Coal, to consumers.
" 22, <i>Atagosan Maru</i> , str.	324 "	Miiké Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 23, <i>Glenogle</i> , str.	1,100 "	Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 23, <i>Oceana</i> , str.	1,616 "	Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 25, <i>Pronto</i> , str.	1,200 "	Kaiping Lump Coal, to consumers.
" 25, <i>Airlie</i> , str.	1,100 "	Kaiping Mixed Coal, to consumers.
" 27, <i>Taksang</i> , str.	1,052½ "	Miiké Large Coal, to consumers.
	755 "	Ichimura Large Coal, to consumers.
	113½ "	Miiké Pillar Coal, to consumers.
	1,852 "	Karatz Lump Coal, to consumers.
	1,670 "	Japan Coal, to consumers.
	1,000 "	Fukasaka Coal, to consumers.
	1,650 "	Moji Coal, to native dealers.
	1,100 "	Wollongong Coal, sold to arrive.
	1,180 "	Eda Lump Coal, to consumers.
	560 "	Komatsu Lump Coal, to consumers.
	82 "	Fukasaka Coal, to consumers.

KEROSINE OIL.—There have been very few sales locally, and first holders have preferred to export their stocks to outports. There has been an unaccountable drop in prices, owing, no doubt, to the tightness of the money market. Devoe's having changed hands at Tls. 1.57 per case, with few buyers even at this rate. The *Geo. S. Homer* has been given up as lost, as Insurance Companies are settling claims. The following vessels have arrived during the fortnight:—*Emily F. Whitney*, on the 15th, with 50,000 cases, the *Australia*, 19th, with 85,000 cases, and the *Helga*, on the 27th inst., with 70,000 cases. Stock, including all arrivals, 470,000 cases.

BATUM.—Has been very quiet, *Volute* arrived yesterday with about 120,000 cases. A small business has been done at Tls. 1.47½ per case. Stocks, 200,000 cases.

LANGKAT.—Small business, but steady at Tls. 1.32½. Stocks, 75,000 cases.

Quotations—Devoe's	Tls. 1.57 per case.
Batum, Anchor Chop	1.47½ " " } no stock.
" Horse Chop	1.47½ " " }
" Bulk Oil cased locally	1.47½ " " }
" "	1.35 per two tins.
Langkat	1.32½ " " }
" "	1.47 per case.
" at the Tanks	0.10 per gallon.

One month's delivery.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 5½d. Banks Bills, 2s. 6½d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 6d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 6½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 6½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 6½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 6½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fcs. 3.14. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.19, 6 months' sight, 3.20. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks, 2.59, lowest 2.59, highest 2.60. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G.\$62½, lowest 62, highest 62½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 75½. lowest 75, highest 75½ per \$100. Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 74½, lowest 74½, highest 74½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, ¥81½, lowest 81½, highest 81½ per Yen 100. Private Bills 15 days' sight, ¥80½, lowest 80½, highest 80½. On Bombay and Calcutta Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 185½, lowest 185, highest 186 per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 186, lowest 183½, highest 186½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, ¥389.00, lowest 389 00, highest 390.00. Silver Bars, ¥111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, ¥77.10, lowest 77.00, highest 77.50. Carolus dollars, ¥95.00, lowest 95.00, highest 96.00. Copper Cash 1,190, lowest 1,180, highest 1,190. Chinese Interest, mace 2.20, lowest 1.2, highest 3.50. Bar Silver in London, per oz, 26½, lowest 26½, highest 26½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris, Fergusson & Robertson's Circular.)

May.	Bar Silver # or in L/don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T/T	T/T Rup.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
24th.....	26 ¹ / ₁₆	2.52 ¹ / ₂	2.53 ¹ / ₂	2.6	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	3.19 ¹ / ₂ /20 ¹ / ₂	3.20/3.21	2.59	62 ¹ / ₂	75	81 ¹ / ₂	185
25th.....	26 ¹ / ₁₆	2.52 ¹ / ₂	2.53 ¹ / ₂	2.6	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	3.18 ¹ / ₂ /19 ¹ / ₂	3.20/3.21	2.59	62 ¹ / ₂	75	81 ¹ / ₂	185
26th.....	26 ¹ / ₁₆	2.52 ¹ / ₂	2.53 ¹ / ₂	2.6	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	3.19/3.20	3.20/3.21	2.59	62 ¹ / ₂	75	81 ¹ / ₂	185
27th.....	26 ¹ / ₁₆	2.52 ¹ / ₂	2.53 ¹ / ₂	2.6	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	3.19/3.20	3.20/3.21	2.59	62 ¹ / ₂	75	81 ¹ / ₂	185 ¹ / ₂ /186
28th.....	26 ¹ / ₁₆	2.52 ¹ / ₂	2.53 ¹ / ₂	2.6	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	2.6 ¹ / ₁₆	3.19/3.20	3.20/3.21	2.59	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	185 ¹ / ₂ /183

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 30th May :—

There has been more business done this week, than has been the case for some time.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—Cash shares have changed hands at 194 per cent. premium, and shares have been placed for delivery on the 30th June at 197 per cent. premium. In Hongkong, shares changed hands at 190 per cent. premium. The London rate is £45. No business is reported in other Bank shares.

MARINE INSURANCE.—No business reported.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkong Fire Insurance* shares were sold at \$340.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-China S. N.* shares were placed for cash at £45, for June at £47, and for July at £48¹/₂. There are sellers of *Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat* shares, in Hongkong, at \$25.75.

SUGAR COMPANIES.—*Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares were placed at £36¹/₂ and £37, and are wanted. *China Sugar Refining* shares were sold at £160 and £165. The Hongkong quotation is \$159, with sellers. There are cash sellers of *Luzon* shares at \$42, in Hongkong.

MINING.—*Sheridan Consolidated Mining* shares are wanted at £2.50. *Raub Australian Gold Mining* shares were sold to Singapore at \$29.75, with exchange 75¹/₂. The report and accounts of the *Jelebi Mining and Trading Co.* for the half year to the 21st January have been published. The balance at debit of profit and loss account is now \$38,963.76.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Shares in *Boyd & Co.* are offering at £197¹/₂. *S. C. Farnham & Co.* shares have been sold at £165. *Shanghai Engineering Dock* shares were sold at £80 for the 30th June. *Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* shares have been drooping, sales having been made at £117/116 for the 31st current and £115 cash, and are wanted at the close.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares were sold at £84, and are wanted at the same price.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Major Brothers* shares changed hands at £35, and are wanted. *International Cotton Mill* shares were placed for the 31st October at £110, and at £105 cash, at which they are wanted. *Flour Mill* shares were sold at £56, *Shanghai Ice* shares at £112, and *American Cigarette* shares at £90.

TUGS & CARGO BOATS.—No business reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares were placed at £76 cash and £81, £82, and £81 again, for August. *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares have been in strong demand, and a large business was done at £230 to £250 cash, £240 for May, £230 to £260 for June, £250 to £270 for July, £275 to £285 for August, £255 to £290 for September, £295 and £290 for October, and £295 and £305 for November. *J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.*—The Directors' report and statement of accounts for 1897 have been published for the meeting of shareholders called for the 31st current. The net profits amount to \$5,660.49, equal to 4.72 per cent on the Capital, against 9.64 per cent in the previous year. Including a balance of \$306.29 brought forward, there is a sum of \$5,966.77 to divide, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 4%, which will absorb \$4,800, and leave a balance of \$1,166.77 to be carried forward. Shares were sold at \$65. *Hall & Holtz* shares were sold at \$37 and \$38. *A. S. Watson & Co.*—The report and accounts for 1897 were presented and passed at the meeting of shareholders held in Hongkong on the 28th instant. The net profits amount to \$83,416.00, which exceed those of the previous year by \$13,756.96. A sum of \$26,336.14 was written off for Depreciation, which leaves a balance of \$57,079.86, equal to 9.51% on the Capital. Including a balance of \$12,159.15 from 1897, and deducting an interim dividend of 5% paid in November, there was a sum of \$39,239.01 to distribute. A final dividend of 5% was declared, making 10% for the year, which absorbed \$30,000, and the balance of \$9,239.01 was carried forward.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1888	£70,000.00	£25,000.00	£100	6%	Dec. & June.	...	nom.
Do. 1890	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.87%	£101.00
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Do.	(g) 5.50%	£100.00
Do. 1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(a) 5.42%	£96.00
Do. 1893	£125,000.00	£125,000.00	£100	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Do.	(g) 5.50%	£100.00
Do. 1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	£101.00
Do. 1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.40%	£96.00
Do. 1896	£140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.35%	£96.00
Do. 1897	£268,000.00	£268,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.16%	£96.00
Lycium Theatre Debentures.....	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4%	24 July 1895	...	£16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	£635,700.00	£680,104.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.98%	£275.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.76%	£102.00
Do. Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5 ¹ / ₂ %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.50%	£98.00
Do. Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(a) 5.80%	£102.00
Do. Do. 1896	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.44%	£95.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.90%	£101.00
Do. '96	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.44%	£95.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. "	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.00%	£100.00
Perak Sugar Co. Debentures 1896..	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 7.00%	£100.00
Shanghai Gas Co. " 1897..	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.43%	£95.00

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 27th May, 1898, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 116 to 121, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Minkiang.	Hankow.	Chong & Chungking.	Chetoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Japan.	Sochow & Hangchow.	Coron.	Vladivostok.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings 1.....Pcs.	9,870	1,920	206,15	1,850	2,905	27,835	500	3,470	32,530	10,195	1060	400	...	...	...	...	11,000	...
T-Cloths, 32-in.	780	1,205	3,825	100	230	12 0	...	1,045	3,765	3,400	2395	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
" 36-in.	288	...	450	...	206	120	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	60
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
White Shirtings	1,654	253	2,709	530	2,263	11,590	500	2,100	16,391	3,798	240	...	350	...	...	...	6,000	500
Drills, English & Indian.	30	...	2,430	...	15	380	...	85	150	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
" Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" American	225	46	5,190	...	240	15,855	...	615	16,950	6,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...
Jeans, English & Indian.	...	...	170	...	20	...	...	360	1,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	4
" Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
" American	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	80	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Sheetings, English	...	20	3,450	1,930	1,122	3,780	360	90	2,010	8,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	4
" Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
" American	340	...	20	40	240	200	...	6,110	65,210	25,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	1,710	...	50	50	...	130	694	1,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.	...	50	...	...	...	40	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Chintzes	...	60	720	50	...	240	...	1,106	1,086	209	...	625	...	...	...	...	300	...
Printed T-Cloths	...	60	2,106	60	410	521	...	1,259	3,355	821	432	120	...	...	...	...	500	...
Printed Twills	...	50	...	...	10	458	...	426	600	180	60	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	75	100	255	50	250	610	...	380	738	383	100	...	...	...	...	...	250	9
Velvets	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs	200	120	560	...	800	600	...	...	120	970	200	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Muslins	100	...	100	...	...	200	...	300	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Lenos & Balzarines	6	...	39	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Cotton Vain, Indian	6	6	678	9	462	1,215	426	180	3,798	5,031	...	75	...	...	...	...	350	...
" English	6	...	48	18	18	111	...	60	138	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
" Japan	24	...	18	153	387	697	...	390	903	174	15	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
" Shanghai	36	15	69	...	309	75	...	117	795	255	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	...	...	18	...	...	120	...	84	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
" Cotton	...	...	204	...	...	...	...	96	144	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	...	6	6	...	60	30	...	10	67	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
Camlets	10	...	10	...	50	230	...	20	60	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Long Ells	...	...	80	...	40	140	...	...	140	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Lastings	20	...	50	...	60	160	...	60	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Italian Cloth	90	...	90	...	...	30	...	124	120	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Cotton Lastings & Italian	50	...	1,748	50	240	2,411	...	1,240	5,637	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Flannels	...	...	...	...	20	40	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
do. Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead-in Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Nail Rod	546	...	...	34	60	42	...	231	693	462	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American Cases	2,350	500	13,000	4,300	...	14,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4850	...	...	...	...
" Russian	1,900	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st Dec., 1897.	
	As above.	or the year from 1st Jan., 1898.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1898.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 27th May, 1897.
Grey Shirtings	124,150	2,274,117	2,564,190	137,638	1,797,098	1,932,299	747,981	1,279,811
T-Cloths, 32-in.	18,945	382,694	404,539	33,227	295,295	328,609	227,601	216,518
" 36-in.	1,540	31,422	42,110	3,755	47,588	42,761	83,621	63,124
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	200	25,700	130,505	...	14,020	183,580	50,320	82,051
White Shirtings	48,938	810,454	917,479	46,005	584,778	801,793	344,324	641,728
Drills, Eng. & Indian	4,260	75,989	89,703	300	53,382	68,895	33,087	129,273
" Dutch	100	12,635	...	...	1,800	...	98,050	...
" American	45,895	373,830	296,513	7,500	222,395	383,916	392,545	388,663
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	2,650	43,915	70,201	3,510	68,552	58,610	57,257	40,965
" Dutch	890	15,280	...	...	15,990	...	25,410	...
" American	1,720	24,520	21,405	4,000	20,600	23,000	80	8,515
Sheetings, English	22,042	295,551	361,463	14,880	175,695	231,172	231,172	125,192
" Indian	200	7,900	57,260	...	...	12,360	184	23,635
" American	98,765	1,108,306	810,360	57,820	483,945	1,012,363	245,639	1,233,093
Dyed Shirtings	3,924	71,744	93,609	1,795	29,839	67,133	...	5,536
Bro. & Spot. S'ts., D. & W.	580	11,891	20,286	...	3,340	17,052	15,491	23,667
Chintzes	4,336	84,018	102,951	239	1,815	122,333	...	53,884
Printed T-Cloths	9,644	236,756	307,689	4,606	65,354	291,502	258,598	431,109
Printed Twills	2,176	48,048	55,627	...	9,297	73,496	64,718	121,656
Turkey Red Shirtings	3,281	97,232	110,195	540	59,967	62,461	32,735	206,852
Velvets	139	6,651	8,678	270	3,398	16,621	15,822	26,487
Velveteens	360	4,934	5,034	...	480	6,275	96,65	17,399
Handkerchiefs	6,570	152,465	222,318	400	54,900	164,459	82,286	362,461
Muslins	2,000	101,628	103,089	1,000	69,774	114,533	93,022	111,911
Lenos & Balzarines	497	60,990	31,364	500	61,693	30,251	13,593	11,004
Cotton Vain, Indian	12,326	292,190	292,143	2,901	257,871	213,397	75,793	43,981
" English	546	11,750	13,217	1,188	13,179	10,648	4,517	2,998
" Japan	2,881	92,018	50,177	3,165	105,219	55,384	21,928	22,203
" Shanghai	1,686	69,120	...	...	1,834	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	318	10,570	13,598	138	9,287	10,879	10,749	11,041
" Cotton	540	13,551	17,615	...	5,356	22,711	99,25	26,414
Med. & Broad Cloths	278	7,934	8,336	...	5,896	11,097	12,648	15,063
Camlets	530	13,497	17,417	250	11,047	17,776	15,450	17,389
Long Ells	860	17,365	22,539	...	10,300	20,036	41,370	64,082
Lastings	630	21,048	28,259	400	12,622	40,400	15,307	33,135
Italian Cloth	924	33,537	38,617	1,631	36,450	54,279	49,913	68,671
Cotton Lastings & Italian	12,866	399,752	431,942	7,200	276,071	588,848	346,319	560,772
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	260	314	...	...	1,568	1,640	5,593
Cotton Flannels	580	8,670	7,340	...	7,712	2,749	57,593	64,165
" Japan	...	567	1,125	...	558	2,435	...	3,060
Lead-in Pigs	...	24,411	36,511	1,692	26,795	57,444	2,884	29,413
Iron-Nail Rod	2,131	60,921	58,427	3,024	78,350	23,355	82,323	97,446
Kerosine Oil, American Cases	39,300	440,650	999,917	...	995,516	964,574	437,887	...
" Russian	3,900	141,605	657,283	...	29,717	955,109	...	...

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 30th May, 1898.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVD. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends.	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.
<i>Banks.</i>										per cent.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$8,000,000	\$298,863.22	31-12-97	*£14	14-2-98	\$23.96	6.52	\$367.50	268.27
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,701	£8	£4	.....	£149,481.16	31-12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	.....
Do. ordinary shares	1,105	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£55.0	13.51
Do. deferred do.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	18.50	13.51
National Bank of China, Ltd.	3,818	£10	.....	\$109,466.64	\$4,523.23	31-12-97	†\$1.18	1-3-97	\$1.20	.....	nominal	nom.
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$23.00	16.74
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>												
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,286,000.00 (c) \$78,642.54	\$674,784.53	30-6-97	†\$16	15-10-97	\$14.33	6.37	\$225.00	164.23
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$1,000,000.00 e 158,393.77	\$351,807.25	30-4-97	†\$5	4-10-97	\$5.00	7.69	\$65.00	47.45
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£25	£250,000.00	£266,252.64	31-12-97	†£20	29-4-98	£18.22	10.00	.....	182.50
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	1,948	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00 e 85,561.27	\$565,858.07	31-12-97	†\$6	23-4-98	\$12.00	8.95	\$134.00	97.82
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000	\$4,276.22	31-12-96	†\$5	13-1-98	\$11.00	8.00	\$137.50	100.37
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$3,220.00	\$249,521.11	31-12-97	†\$2	27-3-96	\$0.67	0.57	\$11.75	8.58
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,046,763.76	\$288,875.16	31-12-97	†\$26	28-2-98	\$19.75	5.81	\$340.00	248.20
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$237,802.90	31-12-97	†\$6.65	28-2-98	\$6.85	6.99	\$98.00	71.54
<i>Shipping.</i>												
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	d \$609,000	\$37,344.58	31-12-97	*\$1.20	29-1-98	\$2.22	8.22	\$27.00	19.71
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£50,000.00 e 116,658.11	£1,380.16	31-12-96	†£5.07	2-7-96	£3.38	7.51	.....	45.00
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	30-6-97	†\$4.00	27-9-97	\$6.00	10.17	\$59.00	45.07
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	e 17,386.10	.....	31-12-97	*3%	31-3-98	£4.30	6.90	.....	62.25
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	.....	£1,305.16	31-12-97	†6%	31-3-98	£4.33	.....	.....	nom.
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	e 123,769.17	.....	.....	†6%	31-3-98	£2.17	8.34	.....	26.00
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	\$7,156.07	31-8-97	†£2	23-1-96	£0.67	1.81	.....	37.00
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£100	\$140,000	\$13,753.31	31-12-97	†\$10	23-3-98	\$6.83	4.14	\$165.00	120.45
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	£100	none	\$5,900.31	31-12-97	†\$3	23-3-98	\$2.67	6.21	\$43.00	31.39
<i>Mining.</i>												
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	\$154,503.62	31-12-97	None.	.....	none	.....	.....	2.50
Punjom Mining Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$8	\$5	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	\$5.50	4.02
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.80	1.31
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$38,563.71	21-1-98	*5%	15-10-94	\$0.48	12.80	\$3.75	2.74
Raub Allian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	14/10	none	£2,361.17	31-3-97	†0.51	7-2-98	\$0.35	1.07	\$30.75	22.45
<i>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>												
Reyd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	£100	£100	£190,000.00	£11,742.10	30-4-97	†£117	29-7-96	£39.00	.....	.....	nom.
Reyd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	†£12	18-8-97	£13.00	6.58	.....	197.50
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	£275,000	£18,356.95	30-6-97	†£12	9-9-97	£12.67	7.68	.....	165.00
S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	£100	£100	.....	£14,916.64	30-4-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00
Do. Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
H'kong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$700,000	\$107,284.73	31-12-97	*12%	22-2-98	\$27.92	6.30	\$442.50	323.02
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	£100	£100	.....	\$16,137.20	31-12-97	†\$5	23-3-98	\$7.75	6.79	.....	115.00
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$9,808.81	31-12-97	†\$1.50	22-2-98	\$1.94	3.46	\$56.00	40.88
<i>Lands.</i>												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	£50	£50	£200,000.00	£4,614.61	31-12-97	†\$3.25	7-2-98	£4.38	5.17	.....	84.00
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$57,856.26	31-12-97	†\$4	29-1-98	\$4.00	5.51	\$72.50	52.92
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$30	none	\$164.60	31-12-97	†\$1.00	27-1-98	\$0.87	4.83	\$18.00	13.14
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$934.68	31-12-97	†6%	5-3-98	\$0.59	6.94	8.50	6.20
<i>Industrial.</i>												
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	£100	£100	£100,000	£37,574.22	31-12-97	†£8.00	20-1-58	£14.41	6.70	.....	215.00
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	£50	£50	.....	.....	31-12-97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00
Ewo Cotton Sp. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£100	£100	.....	£2,303.86	31-10-97	†£3.50	24-11-97	.....	.....	.....	101.00
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	7,620	£100	£100	.....	£2,678.69	30-9-97	†£3	50-8-11-97	.....	.....	.....	105.00
Laou-kung-mew Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.	6,000	£100	£100	.....	£21,108.37	31-12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.00
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	£100	£500	£2,366.61	£469.00	1-2-98	†£20	.....	.....	.....	.....	520.00
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	540	£100	£100	£6,800.00	.....	31-10-97	†£6	20-1-97	£9.00	8.04	.....	112.01
Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.	2,000	£25	£25	.....	£649.65	31-12-97	£1.75	7-2-98	.....	.....	.....	30.04
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	£50	£50	1,206.24	.....	31-12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.00
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	1,500	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.04
H'kong Cotton S. W. & D. Co., Ltd.	9,000	£100	£40	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	\$28.00	20.44
S'hai Feather Cleaning Co., Ltd.	300	£500	£500	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	£75,000	£780.00	31-12-97	†£5	23-3-98	£20	9.52	.....	210.00
Jaku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	£150	£150	£1,120,000.00 e 36,631.10	£7,935.65	31-12-96	†7%	27-2-96	£7.67	6.98	£110.00	.....
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	£100	£100	£125,425.39	£4,059.45	31-12-97	†7%	5-3-98	£15.33	8.52	.....	180.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,100	£100	£100	£57,152.84	£2,048.66	31-12-97	†6%	5-3-98	£13.67	8.54	.....	160.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	£30,000.00	£3,706.64	31-12-97	†£10.08	7-4-98	£13.76	4.65	.....	294.00
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	650	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	£101.00	.....
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	£20	£20	£42,000.00	£335.06	31-12-97	†£3.72	16-3-98	£6.47	8.51	.....	76.00
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	3,980	£100	£100	.....	£199,114.02	31-12-96	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Do. New issue	4,000	£100	£25	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	.....	£4,040.09	31-12-97	†10%	23-4-98	£4.33	6.27	.....	69.00
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	£100	£100	.....	£306.29	31-12-96	†7%	25-5-93	.....	.....	£65.00	47.45
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	£20	£20	£145,000.00	£6,031.59	28-2-98	†\$2	30-4-98	\$3.67	9.66	\$38.00	27.76
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	£125,000	\$9,239.01	31-12-97	†\$3	30-5-98	\$1.00	8.09	\$12.00	8.76
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	8,200	£1	£1	.....	£135.13	31-12-96	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$8	none	\$8,960.93	30-4-97	†5%	1-7-97	\$0.27	2.84	\$9.50	6.94
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$15	.....	\$819,085.54	28-2-98	None	.....	.....	.....	\$12.00	8.76

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. § Final dividend for business year. ¶ A deficit. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest. (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuations. (f) Bonus. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) On the 31st December last, there were only £11.10 per share paid up, this, with the further calls of £1.10 per share since paid, cover the deficit. (i) Cum the right to the new issue at par. For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73. (k) The Accounts are not published.

J. P. BISSET & Co.